THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE:

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GENERAL EV N.
Lloyd's Evening
St James' Chron
Brit. Press--Globe
Literary Journal
London Chron.
London Evening.
The Sun - Star
London Packet
English Chron.
Whitehall Even.
Times—Briton
Morning Chron.
Morning Herald
Ledger—M. Post
Courier—Ev. Ma.
Dai. Ad. & Oracle
Morning Advert.
The Traveller
Commerc Chron.
18 Weekly Papers
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Birmingham 2
Blackburn--Bury
CAMBRIDGE 2
Canterbury 2
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JUNE, 1803.

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Embellished with neat Perspective Views of RODDEN CHAPEL, SOMERSETSHIRE; PORTISHAM CHURCH, DORSETSHIRE; and ST. MARGARET AT CLIFF, near DOVER; a curious RING, &c &c.

BY *SYLVANUS URBAN*, GENT.

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METEOROLOGICAL TABLE for June, 1803. By W. CARY, 182, Strand.

D. of Month.	Height of Fahrenheit's Thermometer. 8 o'cl. Morn.	Noon.	11 o'cl. Night.	Barom. in pts.	Weather in June, 1803.
May	°	°	°		
26	52	66	51	29,67	cloudy
27	57	67	53	,79	cloudy
28	56	68	54	,86	cloudy
29	56	61	55	,85	cloudy
30	57	66	52	,77	showery
31	55	67	50	,98	cloudy
June 1	52	67	51	30,16	fair
2	56	61	53	29,83	showery
3	53	61	52	,73	fair
4	54	65	54	,67	fair
5	55	61	50	,63	cloudy
6	53	65	49	,68	fair
7	53	59	49	,90	cloudy
8	49	52	51	,75	rain
9	50	58	50	,82	rain
10	53	59	51	,81	fair
11	53	63	56	30,02	cloudy
12	58	66	57	,00	showery
13	59	66	56	29,91	showery
14	58	73	55	,92	fair
15	57	63	56	30,03	fair
16	58	73	57	,18	showery
17	59	71	58	,14	fair
18	60	67	59	29,95	rain
19	56	64	54	,90	rain
20	57	57	53	,83	rain
21	54	64	54	,85	rain
22	55	58	52	30,17	rain
23	53	62	55	,24	cloudy
24	54	67	54	,30	fair
25	55	66	51	,38	fair
26	54	68	56	,48	fair

AVERAGE PRICES of CORN, from the Returns ending June 21, 1803.

INLAND COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Middlef.	65	8	36	0	27	3	26	4	35	0
Surrey	64	4	34	6	26	5	24	0	35	6
Hertford	56	10	35	6	26	8	24	4	36	0
Bedford	55	2	35	2	24	0	24	0	33	10
Hunting.	52	9	00	0	22	4	19	6	27	9
Northam.	55	6	30	0	21	0	19	6	29	3
Rutland	60	3	00	0	24	6	20	0	32	0
Leiceſter	58	10	00	0	23	10	20	9	32	7
Notting.	64	4	40	0	29	9	20	4	39	6
Derby	64	4	00	0	26	0	22	2	39	4
Stafford	63	8	00	0	28	6	22	7	37	11
Salop	61	8	40	4	26	5	25	8	00	0
Hereford	58	7	35	2	24	9	24	4	37	3
Worceſt.	60	10	29	4	27	4	28	3	35	11
Warwick	61	9	00	0	26	0	22	5	37	0
Wilts	57	4	00	0	23	8	22	0	38	8
Berks	63	0	00	0	24	9	24	1	35	11
Oxford	56	4	00	0	23	2	22	3	32	0
Bucks	58	0	00	0	24	0	23	4	33	9
Brecon	62	4	36	8	28	0	20	0	00	0
Montgo.	62	8	00	0	35	7	19	6	00	0
Radnor	57	10	00	0	24	1	22	3	00	0

Average of England and Wales, per quarter.

61	8	37	5	25	8	22	1	34	1

Average of Scotland, per quarter.

31	5	29	5	23	11	20	0	32	7

MARITIME COUNTIES.

	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
Eſſex	60	10	32	6	25	0	25	4	32	3
Kent	63	0	00	0	26	6	25	10	32	2
Suſſex	60	4	00	0	32	0	23	8	00	0
Suffolk	60	2	00	0	23	7	22	1	30	1
Cambrid.	53	9	00	0	23	6	19	8	29	7
Norfolk	60	5	36	0	22	10	21	0	30	4
Lincoln	56	4	29	1	24	7	18	11	32	4
York	58	9	36	9	23	8	19	3	33	10
Durham	64	8	00	0	00	0	22	5	00	0
Northum.	59	9	40	0	22	6	22	2	34	0
Cumberl.	70	0	45	0	28	10	26	5	00	0
Weſtmo.	77	6	54	0	31	4	28	4	00	0
Lancaſt.	62	3	00	0	29	8	21	10	42	0
Cheſter	61	6	00	0	00	0	21	8	00	0
Flint	68	9	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Denbigh	66	5	00	0	30	4	21	4	00	0
Angleſea	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0	00	0
Carnarv.	63	4	00	0	26	0	18	3	00	0
Merioneth	67	10	48	0	32	0	21	9	00	0
Cardigan	58	10	00	0	18	11	15	0	00	0
Pembroke	53	2	00	0	20	10	15	4	00	0
Carmart.	72	0	00	0	21	11	14	8	00	0
Glamorg.	61	4	00	0	27	9	22	7	00	0
Glouceſt.	58	4	00	0	23	11	22	1	31	2
Somerſet	60	3	00	0	23	2	19	10	30	8
Monm.	64	9	00	0	24	2	26	6	00	0
Devon	69	0	00	0	24	4	21	5	00	0
Cornwall	67	1	00	0	28	8	24	0	00	0
Dorſet	61	7	00	0	25	0	24	0	00	0
Hants	62	2	00	0	24	0	23	4	35	0

AVERAGE PRICES, by which Exportation and Bounty are to be regulated.

Diſtricts	Wheat s.	Wheat d.	Rye s.	Rye d.	Barley s.	Barley d.	Oats s.	Oats d.	Beans s.	Beans d.
1	63	10	37	5	26	4	24	4	31	6
2	58	5	37	5	23	7	21	1	29	11
3	60	5	36	0	22	10	21	0	30	4
4	57	2	29	1	24	2	19	1	32	3
5	62	2	40	0	22	6	22	3	34	0
6	69	0	48	0	29	6	27	2	34	1
7	62	0	37	5	29	8	21	9	42	0
8	66	2	48	0	28	8	20	6	34	1
9	59	6	37	5	22	10	16	6	34	1
10	60	2	37	5	23	8	22	1	31	1
11	68	1	37	5	27	2	22	8	34	1
12	61	11	37	5	24	4	23	6	35	0
13	54	3	29	5	22	7	21	2	31	11
14	54	0	29	5	22	9	16	2	40	0
15	59	3	29	5	28	0	21	3	38	0
16	43	9	29	5	24	10	20	0	29	1

THE GENTLEMAN'S MAGAZINE,

For JUNE, 1803.

ORIGINAL LETTERS TO LORD WHARTON; *continued from* p. 396.

1. *Dub. Mar.* 23*d*, 1709-10.

YR Ex'cy, at Chappelizod, was pleas'd to say, if I saw any thing amiss that I shou'd acquaint you with it. I have never presum'd to intermedle in any state matters, from the saying of king Amaziah to the prophet, "Art thou made of the king's council? forbear, why shouldst thou be smitten?"

I foresee something of that nature will be my fate; however, in an affair in some measure relateing to myself as b'p of the dioces, I can't forbear acquainting yor Ex'cy that Mr. Campbell, school-master of Rapho, shew'd me a petition to the l'ds justices and councill, setting forth, that, after some years possession of the school of Rapho, his order was revoak't without being heard, &c.

My Ld Chancr telling me there might be such a thing in your Ex'cy's time, I desir'd Mr. Campbell to stop his petition till I had acquainted yor Ex'cy with it, being doubtfull what construction might be made of such a case.

I can't forbear likewise intimating, that if yor Ex'cy is pleas'd to hearken to ye solicitation of ye abp. of Dub. [who wou'd ingratiate into the Clergy any way], to move the Queen to part with the *first-fruits* and *twentieth* parts, for God's sake let them be better managed than the *forfeited impropriations*, which are render'd insignificant in both the pious ends of the parliamt, viz. *rebuilding churches* and *augmenting* small vicariges. Had n't I fear'd it might have displeas'd, I had complain'd of this matter before this time publickly,

I unwillingly believ'd what I must confess I did not wish, that Dr. Brown shou'd be prefer'd before Dr. Loyd. It is not for me to enquire by what interest; yor Ex'cy's recomendation, joyn'd with superiour merit, shou'd, methinks, have taken place.

'Tis strange, when a man had render'd himselfe so obnoxious that he could do no good in the college, yt he should be promoted in the church. He who is *unfaithfull* in a little shou'd'nt have great riches committed to his trust.

My Lord, pardon this trouble in him who sincerely wisheth your Excell'y an happy return to this kingdom. Yor Ex'cy's most obedient and most humble serv'nt,

JOHN RAPHO*.

2. MY LORD, *Monday Evening, Dec.* 4, 1710.

WHEN I spoke with the D. of O. to-day, he told me, it was not only resolved the reg. should be broke (which was all I understood last night), but that the orders for it were gone:

After this it was to no purpose to say more; but if there be any thing els you would have me do in this matter, I hope you will freely com'and your Lo'p's most faithful and obedient servant,

SHREWSBURY*.

* See the autographs in Plate II.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 2.

IF you think the incloſed ſhort account of the late Dr. Aſkew, of whom no memorial has been yet publiſhed, deſerving a place in your Miſcellany, it is at your ſervice. Yours, &c. **.

ANTHONY ASKEW, M. D. was born at Kendal, in Weſtmorland, in the year 1722. His father, Dr. Adam Aſkew, was in ſuch high eſtimation at Newcaſtle, that he was conſidered as another Radcliffe, and conſulted by all the families of conſequence for many miles round. Anthony was educated at Sedburgh ſchool, and from thence removed to Emanuel college, in Cambridge, where he continued until he took his degree of B.A. in December, 1745. He then went to Leyden, and reſided there 12 months, with the view of being initiated into the ſcience of medicine. In the following year we find him in the ſuite of his majeſty's ambaſſador at Conſtantinople. Returning from thence through Italy, he came to Paris in the year 1749, and was admitted a member of the Academy of Belles Lettres. He had here an opportunity of purchaſing a conſiderable number of rare and valuable MSS. and printed books in the claſſics, belles lettres, and in various branches of ſcience, and of laying the foundation of an elegant and extenſive library, which ſoon after his death was ſold by Baker and Leigh, Taviſtock ſtreet, for upwards of 5000l.

Having finiſhed his travels, he returned to Cambridge, and in the year 1750 commenced M.D. He was ſoon after admitted Fellow of the Royal College of Phyſicians, and of the Royal Society, in London. What time could be afterwards ſpared from attending his profeſſional engagements was dedicated to the converſation of literary men, and to increaſing and arranging his collection of books. He died at Hampſtead, in the neighbourhood of London, Feb. 27, 1784. Though we have no publications of Dr. Aſkew, yet the benefit the publick received by the diſſemination of his collection of ſcarce and valuable MSS. and books, give him a juſt title to be recorded among the promoters of literature and ſcience.

Mr. URBAN, *Chelſea College, June* 8.

THE intended "Hiſtory of Bury" having been noticed in p. 484, I am induced to hope ſome farther particulars reſpecting that work may be acceptable to your numerous Antiquarian Readers. It is purpoſed to be laid before the publick under the title of "An Illuſtration of the Monaſtic Hiſtory and Antiquities of the Town and Abbey of St. Edmunds Bury, by the Rev. Richard Yates, F.S.A. Chaplain to his Majeſty's Royal Hoſpital at Chelſea."

It is well known that this monaſtery acquired, and maintained during a long ſucceſſion of ages, a very diſtinguiſhed and extended celebrity, and is generally conſidered as having exceeded in magnificence, wealth, and immunities, all the conventual eſtabliſhments of Britain, Glaſtonbury only excepted.

The preſent remains are curious and intereſting, and attract very conſiderable notice from the admirers of antient architecture. A numerous collection of drawings has been made; and, by finiſhing them upon the ſpot, a degree of accuracy in the delineation has been obtained, that, it is hoped, may prove highly gratifying to the eye of taſte. They have been for a conſiderable time in the engraver's hands.

The materials of the Hiſtory are in ſome particulars more copious than generally falls to the lot of the Local Hiſtorian. Many of the Monaſterial Regiſters have eſcaped the ravages of Time, and the ſtill more fatal and deſtructive attacks of Cupidity and Ignorance; and, though not in a regular and unbroken ſeries, they afford much curious information. Since the firſt propoſals were made public, many gentlemen

tlemen have obligingly favoured me with intereſting communications; and to the liberality and friendſhip of Richard Gough, eſq. I am under peculiar obligations. His ardent love of literature and ſcience, his extenſive and valuable collection, his kind attentions to men of letters, and the generoſity with which he communicates the uſe of important papers, though well known, ought not to paſs unnoticed here; becauſe to them this Hiſtory of Bury will be indebted for the valuable and extenſive collection relative to the Antiquities of the Town and Abbey, made by the late celebrated Antiquary, Thomas Martin, of Palgrave. Moſt of the printed and MS authorities have been conſulted; and the various admeaſurements and collections made, during a reſidence of 37 years, within the Abbey-walls by my late father will be duly noticed, and particularly an accurate and meaſured plan of the Abbey-church, in which the dimenſions of the various parts will be diſtinctly ſpecified, and the very conſiderable miſtakes and omiſſions of former plans will be pointed out and corrected.

The work has been delayed by many unforeſeen and ſome melancholy events; but, as no particular circumſtance has required immediate publication, and as the delays have been the occaſion of introducing conſiderable acceſſions of information, the whole may by them have been rendered more acceptable to the learned and judicious Antiquary.

Yours, &c. RICHARD YATES.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 26.

AS it muſt give univerſal ſatisfaction to every well-wiſher to the Eſtabliſhed Church of England to ſee ſuch happy progreſs of a Bill now pending in Parliament for the reſidence of the Clergy, with many excellent and ſenſible diſcuſſions on the ſeveral clauſes, and which will perpetuate the memory of thoſe who have originally framed it with everlaſting fame; yet there is ſtill a very great grievance (which I believe the Legiſlature to be totally unacquainted with), and I doubt if the Archbiſhops and Biſhops have a power to prevent. I beg leave, therefore, to make ſome obſervations, which, I hope, may meet with attention before the Bill is finally paſſed. It is true, a grand point is obtained by having a reſident clergyman in every pariſh; and, I am convinced, will contribute conſiderably to the morals of the people. Nevertheleſs, it will be neceſſary to inveſtigate, *now* the *incumbent is to reſide*, or *his curate*, what is the nature of the duty he is to perform. Our Church Rubrick has originally appointed regular ſervice morning and evening; but where there are chapels of eaſe to the mother church on Sundays, in ſuch caſes as theſe, divine ſervice can only be performed once a day; yet there are churches, the value of whoſe livings are from two to 700l. *per* year, without any chapel annexed, and duty performed only once a day, and that generally in the afternoon, ſo that the Epiſtle and Goſpel is hardly read for one quarter of the year. This is a grievance intolerable, and could only have taken its riſe from the indolence of the incumbents in former times, and now become cuſtom. How far the biſhops may have a power now to inſiſt upon ſervice twice on a Sunday, I cannot ſay; but, if they have not any, it is abſolutely eſſential that a Bill ſhould be provided for that purpoſe; and was this ſuffered to go on without remedy, in many pariſhes the clergyman, who will be brought into reſidence by the preſent Bill, will have duty to perform only once on a Sunday.

There is likewiſe in country churches an old cuſtom very much neglected; that is, ſinging Pſalms, and a very neceſſary part of our ſervice; and might in moſt pariſhes, with the proper attention of the miniſter and churchwardens, be

be carried into practice; and would be a means, in ſome meaſure, to prevent the crowds that frequent the various meetings of itinerant preachers, where the moſt pernicious doctrines are inculcated. Yet thoſe who receive relief from the pariſh, I would adviſe, ſhould obtain it only on the ſole condition of coming to church; and, in order to enforce, it might be ſo adjuſted, that after divine ſervice they ſhould be paid in the veſtry. The *conſequence* would follow, that all thoſe who are under this deſcription would come to church, as we always ſee confirmed whenever any donations are to be given away. I believe on inveſtigation it will be found to be the uſage on the firſt eſtabliſhment of the poor-rates.

I earneſtly hope, Mr. Urban, theſe hints may be minutely examined into by thoſe who have the power to redreſs them, as they are ſuggeſted by one who has been an eye-witneſs to the ſad conſequences of what is here recited; and I verily believe that no plan, deviſed by the wiſdom of man, could operate in the end ſo effectually for the proſperity of the Church of England as the preſent Bill now pending in Parliament. And may God grant a bleſſing, and good ſucceſs to attend it, is the earneſt prayer of

A Clergyman
of the Church of England.

Mr. Urban, *June* 1.

IN the night between the 11th and 12th of November 1799, many large and brilliant meteors illuminated the atmoſphere; an account of which appeared in the Supplement to your Magazine for December the ſame year. As they have not ſince been noticed, and as they were ſeen in very diſtant quarters of the globe, I trouble you with two deſcriptions of them from a French publication, compared with one to be met with in your own Magazine. The coincidence of the accounts given by perſons no way connected with each other, and ignorant that the appearances which they deſcribe were ſeen in any other place, is very remarkable.

"On Tueſday, Nov. 12, 1799, ſeveral meteors or balls of fire were ſeen at G. near Hartlepool, co. Durham, and other parts of that neighbourhood. They were firſt obſerved between five and ſix in the morning in an Eaſtern direction, and continued falling in ſucceſſion, and together, till day-break. The atmoſphere was very clear, and the moon, which was at full, ſhone with uncommon brilliancy. The meteors at firſt appeared like, what are vulgarly called, falling ſtars, which ſoon became ſtationary; they then, as it were, burſt, but without any perceptible report, and paſſed to the Northward, leaving behind them beautiful trains of floating fire in various ſhapes, ſome pointed, ſome irradiated, ſome in ſparks, and others in a large column. The fire balls continued falling near two hours, and were ſucceeded, till near eight o'clock, by ſlight flaſhes of lightning. The general appearance was ſublimely awful, and particularly ſo to the Hartlepool fiſhermen then at ſea. To ſome ſpectators the ſky appeared to open, and to diſplay a number of luminous ſerpents, moving in a perpendicular direction; theſe were ſoon after broken into ſeparate balls, and fell towards the earth in a ſhower of fire."

This account reſembles that of a diſplay of artificial fire-works. Something, perhaps, muſt be allowed to the imagination of an aſtoniſhed ſpectator. But, upon compariſon, this account will appear to be not eſſentially different from that of J. J. Job Aimé, in his narrative of the deportation to Cayenne. As your correſpondent has fortunately never been in ſo unhappy a predicament as M. Job Aimé was at that time, he could have no opportunity of communicating his ſentiments to him. The Frenchman, it will be obſerved, was at ſea on his return home, when

when he deſcribes this phænomenon.

"20th Brumaire, (Nov. 11, 1799). This night, not being able to ſleep, I went upon deck, where I enjoyed a grand ſight. The firmament appeared to me all on fire, from midnight till about four o'clock in the morning. It ſeemed to the eye that all the ſtars were detaching themſelves from it, in order to traverſe it in different directions; purſuing and croſſing each other every ſecond; or, to ſpeak more correctly, without intermiſſion; and leaving behind them a long train of light, which diffuſed a very great brightneſs. The moment when a grand fire-work has juſt been let off; and a great many ſky-rockets thrown into the air, may afford a juſt idea of the ſtate of the ſky, during this fine night." P. 253.

To this account is ſubjoined an extract from a journal kept at Cayenne.

"In the night between the 20th and 21ſt Brumaire, (11th and 12th of November), about half-paſt three in the morning, the ſky appeared lighted by the moſt brilliant fires. Some perſons even aſſert that this phænomenon began about midnight. The fires had the appearance of what are called *ſhooting-ſtars*: but they left a very lively trace. They croſſed each other in every direction. Some roſe from the horizon, particularly in the North and Weſt quarter. When for a few moments, the moon, which then ſhone, was veiled by ſome clouds, the ſcene became more magnificent and more ſtriking. It ceaſed only with the firſt dawn of day. No noiſe was heard. This was one of the moſt beautiful phænomena that has been obſerved, and it is to be wiſhed that it may be aſcertained in what parts of the globe it has appeared. The ardent imagination and ſuperſtition of the blacks made them ſee the ſtrangeſt objects; ſeveral of them are extremely alarmed."

The ſame phænomenon was obſerved at Edinburgh; and the captain of a veſſel gave a ſimilar deſcription of the meteors, which he ſaw when he was at ſea North of the Orkney iſlands.

In compliance with the wiſh above expreſſed, I have made theſe extracts, and ſend them to your magazine, to requeſt the further obſervations of your correſpondents; ſome of whom, I have no doubt, are to be found in the moſt diſtant regions.

The remarks of an ingenious and philoſophic friend to whom they were communicated, I ſubjoin:

"Whether we ſuppoſe the meteors, ſeen in the night, between the 11th and 12th days of November, 1799, from the middle of the torrid to nearly the verge of the Northern frigid zone, to have been exactly the ſame, or only ſimilar appearances, it will be ſtill a circumſtance equally new and ſurpriſing; for, in the former caſe, they muſt have ſoared in regions much higher than we ſuppoſe any meteors except the Aurora Borealis, to reach; and in the latter, though, from the continual rains, during the preceding ſummer, we imagine that the ſoil of this iſland of Great Britain was ſo completely ſaturated with moiſture, as to reſemble one vaſt marſh, from whence, undoubtedly, would iſſue copious exhalations of the unctuous and mineral kind (which increaſe the quantity, and excite the motion, of the electrical effluvia ſuſpended in our atmoſphere), ſuch as are ſuppoſed to produce the *ignis fatuus*, falling ſtars, &c. all of which are probably electrical appearances, yet it ſeems aſtoniſhing that the atmoſphere from Edinburgh to Cayenne ſhould be equally diſpoſed to exhibit ſuch meteors.

The ſucceeding day (November 12) was ſultry for the ſeaſon; and between ſix and ſeven, P. M. violent ſqualls of wind, S. W. with intervals of dead calm.

N. B. Longitude of Stockton, where theſe obſervations were made, 1° 15′ W. Longitude of Cayenne, 50° W.

Between theſe places are 51° 15′; in 3h. 25m. Half-paſt 2, A. M. at Cayenne, will be 55m. paſt 6, at Stockton. Midnight at Cayenne will be 3h. 25m. at Stockton."

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

AFTER the very proper character you have given, vol. LVIII. p. 235, of the Works of Mr Wellſted; I have no doubt of your readily inſerting the opinion entertained of him by one of his con-

contemporaries; who thus concludes a series of entertaining periodical papers, which for a considerable time had amused the town under the title of PASQUIN.

"I am now only to pay my thanks to my kind and ingenious correspondents, from whom I have received several very agreeable presents, some of which came to hand too late, and others, upon prudential reasons, were not thought proper to be inserted in this Paper. The last present, indeed, and to me the most valuable, was received at the very instant in which I had resolved to discontinue this Work, and brought with it such an *eclat* of merit and real worth, which distinguishes itself already, no doubt with more advantage in the world, than it can possibly receive from any praises of mine; I mean the Poems of Mr. Welsted, lately published and inscribed to the Lord Chamberlain.

"I am sensible how impertinent a figure a man makes, who takes upon him to recommend the works of a better writer than himself. A very popular author, some years ago, gave himself these airs, much oftener, in my opinion, than became him; but I think I am well aware of this snare, and am resolved not to be caught in it. No doubt the merit of this gentleman must make its own way, if there be really now such a thing as *taste* remaining in the world; and all notions of good and bad, the *excellent* and the *miserable*, are not confounded or wholly lost in the present admiration of little follies and childish pleasures. Be that as it may happen, all that I pretend to do is to vindicate my own *taste*, without expecting to impose it upon the world, or being at all out of countenance that it is not at present in popular vogue and estimation.

"Mr. Welsted has as yet treated us but sparingly; but that little he has given us, how much does it promise! What may we not expect from his comic writings, one piece of which is promised to the stage next winter? What, from his translation of Horace (once thought a desperate task), the specimen of which vies even in purity and neatness with the original? He has already brought us within view of classical excellence, and given us a glimpse of perfection itself. He has exhibited a specimen of genuine poetry, by which one may learn to form a taste, and judge what it ought to be. Here a critical eye, if I mistake not, may search in vain for the *puerile*, or the *effeminate kind*, the false *sublime*, the silly *tender*, the pointed *witticism*, the unpointed *solemn*, the disjointed *thought*, the crowed *simile*, the *mixed metaphor*, those *rattles* and *hobby-horses* of the *Muses!* to borrow some of the terms from the author before cited.

"Before this collection the Author has prefixed a large Dissertation concerning the perfection of the English language, the state of poetry, &c. and has treated his subjects with such a mastery of thought, and felicity of expression, which I believe his admired Dryden himself, whom he so justly celebrates, would have found it difficult, well versed as he was in this argument, to have exceeded. As to the former, his own writings are beyond any other argument, that we have already attained to a classical age, and now speak the best language we ever did or ever shall. As to the latter, he has vindicated the science of Poetry in so reasonable and gentlemanly a manner, so free from the *pedantry* and *cant* of the profession, and has asserted the dignity and usefulness of it in preference to other studies, so as one would hope is sufficient to call forth the Muses from the cells, whither Ignorance and scurril Folly have banished them, and restore them to their antient splendour. How happy is that Poet, who is thus able to quit scores with his art, and to bring verse itself into as great credit and reputation as he has received from it!

"I know not how this gentleman's labours may be acknowledged by the publick; but I much fear the public inclination to reward him as he deserves. And I have heard of another great Poet, who, after having eaten the bread of the publick for many years, has always been found lurking among its enemies, flattering suspected traitors, darkly quibbling treason, to curry favour with a ruined faction, and who now translates operas, and accommodates nonsense to music; affects a taste he despises, for the meer wickedness of courting little tawdry fools that he hates. And this same poet, I hear, has finished a translation of the Odysses from the French, but refuses to publish it for want of a second ten thousand guineas, which he is pleased to call by the modest name of *fitting encouragement*.

Yours, &c. M. GREEN.

Mr.

1. RODDEN CHAPEL, SOMERSET. Gent. Mag. June 1803. Pt. I. p. 497.

Fig. 2.

+ Virtutem - quatuor - dei + sunt - medicina - mei . pia .
+ crux - et - passio - xpi . sunt - medicina - michi Jasper
+ melchior - balthasar - amen 3 regis + letrogrammaton +

3. PORTISHAM CHURCH, DORSET.

Mr. URBAN, *Clay-hill, Feb.* 8.

RODDEN CHAPEL, a rough ſketch of which is here ſent, *Plate I.* is ſituated on the borders of Somerſet and Wilts, between Frome and Warminſter. It can boaſt of nothing particularly intereſting, either in appearance or antiquity. Eccleſiaſtically conſidered, it is a chapelry to Boynton, in Wiltſhire, diſtant 15 miles; and was built at the expence of the tything, about the year 1640, by the then rector of Boynton, purſuant to an order obtained of the Archbiſhop of Canterbury, by ſome perſons unknown; to which the rector annexed the chancel. E.

Mr. URBAN, *Coventry, Dec.* 14.

THE incloſed drawing (*fig.* 2.) is a faithful repreſentation of a maſſy gold ring, which about a month ſince was dug up in the park adjoining this city. It weighs 1oz. 13dwts. and preſents a ſtriking picture of the wealth, while it exhibits an union of the religion and ſuperſtition of the period when it was made; which, from the form of the letters and other circumſtances, I am inclined to think was about the time of Henry VI. the æra when Coventry was at its greateſt ſplendour and conſequence.

In the centre compartment is Chriſt riſing from the ſepulchre; behind are ſeen the nails, ſpear, ſponge, and various emblems of his paſſion. The ring is divided into three other compartments by repreſentations of the *five wounds* of Chriſt, which (as well as the drops of blood iſſuing from each) are enameled red, to heighten the reſemblance. To every wound is an appropriate motto: thus to the firſt two;

The well of pitty.
The well of merci.

To the two next;

The well of comfort.
The well of grace.

and to the ſingle large wound, intended for that in his ſide,

The well of everlaſtingh lyfe.

Within the ring is this inſcription:

Wulnera quinq' dei ſunt medicina mei pia
Crux et paſsio x'pi ſunt medicina michi Jaſpar
Melchior baltaſar avanyzapta tetragrammaton.

the analogy of which, to *micki* incluſive, is very obvious; but the words following may require ſome explanation.

Jaſpar, Melchior, Baltaſar, are the ſuppoſed names of the three kings of Colen, imagined to be the Magi who preſented offerings to Chriſt: *avanyzapta* I leave to exerciſe the genius of your numerous learned correſpondents; *tetragrammaton* was a word firſt uſed by the Greeks to expreſs the name of God, becauſe in moſt of the antient languages it conſiſts of four letters, as יהוה, Θεὸς, *Deus*. This ſtrange aſſemblage was intended to form an amulet, or charm, for the protection and proſperity of the wearer. Z.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan.* 24.

THE incloſed drawing, which repreſents the South ſide of Portiſham church, in the county of Dorſet, was preſented to me a ſhort time ago; and, thinking you might poſſibly deem it worth engraving, I have tranſmitted it to you.

Having never been in Dorſetſhire, I have to regret the impoſſibility of accompanying the drawing with an original deſcription. I had therefore recourſe to Hutchins, from whoſe Hiſtory of the County the following account is principally extracted.

Portiſham, or, as it is vulgarly called, Poſſam, is ſituated in a valley ſeven miles from Dorcheſter, and two from Abbotſbury, in the Hundred of Uggeſcombe. It was given by Canute to Orcus, who at his death beſtowed it on the monaſtery of Abbotſbury. At the diſſolution the manor and rectory were granted to William Paulet, Lord St. John. The church is a handſome antient fabric, conſiſting of a nave, chancel, and two ſide aiſles, which extend only from the chancel to the porch. At the Weſt end is a lofty ſquare tower, ornamented with battlements and pinnacles, and containing three bells. The living is a vicarage, worth about 70 pounds per annum, in the patronage of Joſeph Hardy, eſq. and has a parſonage adjoining the church.

This pariſh contains an antient cromlech, called by the vulgar *Hell-ſtone*. In the year 1768, in digging the foundation of a granary, an antient pair of brazen ſnuffers weighing ſix ounces was found; and in the year 1750 a curious old ring was diſcovered in a garden; both of which are engraved in Hutchins. H. S.

Mr.

Mr. URBAN, *May* 27.

I WAS perusing Mant's Edition of T. Warton's Poetical Works, when the observations of one of your last month's correspondents fell into my hands. I own that I felt the same regret which he did, when I found that Mr. Mant had retailed some trifling College anecdotes in so respectable a performance. I was resident in Oxford at the time Mr. Warton was near the meridian of his fame. Such anecdotes I certainly have heard; but they were regarded, if considered as true at all, as little peculiarities in a very worthy character.

But I should not have troubled you with these lines, if I did not think that I had something to add more worthy of your readers' acceptance. No moral or religious poem has been given amongst Mr. T. Warton's poetry. Mr. Mant, I think, says no such has been found. When I was a young man, and residing in the University, a friend and contemporary of Mr. Warton's gave me the copy of verses, which I subjoin, as his production. I have never seen them in print; and have every reason to believe, from the respectable channel through which it came, that this was a juvenile composition of the late poet-laureate.

THOUGHTS ON NEW YEAR'S DAY.

Of time, and months, and fleeting years
Unconscious, we pursue
Th' ideal phantom, happiness,
In seeking something new.

Pregnant with joy, yon blushing dawn
Fresh transport seems to give;
Whilst man, for noblest purpose born,
Vain man forgets to live.

Think not, ye fair! the rising year
Aught novel can bestow;
Life's but at best a chequer'd scene
Of pageantry and woe.

And whilst this busy maze we tread,
Tho' both alternate reign,
Yet think, how transient is our bliss!
How permanent our pain!

Ye jocund swains, who fondly hope
For many years in store,
Live, as you wish that you had liv'd,
When time shall be no more.

With critic eye each year review
Past levities of youth;
And consecrate the future hour
To penitence and truth.

Correct whate'er obstructs the way
To Sion's blest abode:
No more adopt the sensual plan,
But be *the man of God.*

Say, have you with a lenient hand
E'er sooth'd the orphan's moan?
Or have you made by sympathy
The widow's tear your own?

Have you from penury and pain
E'er wip'd the silent tear?
Or have you once reflected why
Th' Almighty sent you here?

With transport then no more await
Yon bright revolving sun:
But, to be blest, amend the past,
If aught is yet undone;

Before the solemn trumpet sounds
From vain delusions free,
Before the bubble bursts, and time
Sinks in eternity.

Yours, &c. J. B.

Mr. URBAN, *Near Gainsbrough, June* 4.

AS you have been so obliging as to proffer me your assistance in laying the practical information, contained in the five Tracts I have lately published, before your numerous readers, I hasten to avail myself of it. Indeed, as every day's experience adds to my conviction of the importance of those communications, I feel myself irresistibly urged to take this more speedy and effectual way of rendering them public, rather than wait for their dissemination by the sale of the Tracts themselves.

The first Tract is on Malignant Scarlet Fever and Sore Throat. I shall pass over the preface, as consisting chiefly of slight remarks on the mistaken principles on which the modern practice of medicine is founded; and shall confine myself to facts, and to what is practical.

Early in 1801 the Scarlet Fever appeared in this neighbourhood. It soon became prevalent; and, in the course of the ensuing summer, its ravages became very general throughout the kingdom.

I shall not be particular in the enumeration of its various symptoms; it will be sufficient to say, that fever, swelling, and inflammation of the throat, and efflorescence, or small red eruptions on the skin, were the most general attendants. In some cases the fever was moderate; in others violent, with great anxiety. In some the inflammation of the throat was merely troublesome; in general, however, it was so great as to produce danger and extreme distress, and not unfrequently became ulcerated. The eruption too was common; but not an invariable concomitant. These were the leading and

and more characteriſtic ſymptoms. Children and young people were chiefly affected. Numbers were ſeized; many died; ſome were taken off rapidly; and a general dread prevailed.

I ſoon had abundant opportunities of trying the modes of treatment taught in the ſchools, and recommended by authors; but was ſoon *fully convinced*, that nothing which I had employed had been of any real ſervice whatever, although every thing I had heard of had been reſorted to.

As the diſorder was rapidly ſpreading at the very moment when that humiliating conviction poſſeſſed my mind, and the victims of the diſeaſe became daily more numerous; I thought myſelf fully authorized to deviate from the opinions of others, and to adopt my own ideas upon the ſubject. The volatile alkali I had propoſed, in my own mind, as adapted to the diſeaſe; and I determined to have recourſe to it. At the very moment of this determination, meſſengers arrived to inform me that two of my patients were hourly becoming worſe; and to requeſt more efficacious and immediate aſſiſtance. I gave the volatile alkali, in ſolution, to each, although raging with fever and delirium;—'twas evening. The next morning's report was that both were aſtoniſhingly better, cool, collected, and every way relieved! In ſhort, they ſpeedily recovered; and the volatile alkali became my grand remedy in every caſe, and every ſymptom of the diſeaſe; and completely ſucceeded in between two and three hundred patients, with the loſs of only two infants, who were declared hopeleſs before any attempt was made to give the medicine. Since that publication I could greatly extend the liſt; and have the happineſs to add, that, by accounts from different quarters, I am informed, that the remedy has been given in numbers of caſes with the greateſt ſucceſs. It has been found not leſs efficacious, given in the manner directed in your Magazine for April, in the preſent epidemic, or catarrhal fever, in a great variety of caſes. I am ſtrongly inclined to think the volatile alkali would prove the moſt powerful of all remedies in the *plague*: and if it would not (*occaſionally* conjoined with certain metallic oxyds, or opium,) prove an efficacious remedy in the *Yellow-fever*; this I know, that in fevers of certain deſcriptions it is pre-eminent, and therefore deſerves a trial in both thoſe deſtructive diſorders.

The general method of adminiſtering the remedy to adults is, to diſſolve ſix grains of mild or common volatile alkali in two drachms, or two tea-ſpoonsfull of water, for one doſe; to be repeated every two hours till the violence of the diſorder be ſubdued. In ſtrong conſtitutions and very violent caſes, it may be given at firſt every hour for a few doſes; then every two, four, or ſix hours, as circumſtances may ſeem to require. If the throat be ſeverely affected, and ſwallowing extremely difficult, the ſix grains of volatile alkali may be diſſolved in one tea-ſpoonful of water, and given without further dilution; and it may be applied outwardly, if agreeable, of the ſame ſtrength; or may be ſhaken into a liniment with a little ſweet oil, and externally applied.

As one drachm of volatile alkali contains ſixty grains, of courſe it will make ten doſes. If that quantity be diſſolved in twenty tea-ſpoonsful of water, *two* tea-ſpoonsful will be a doſe; but, if it be neceſſary, it may be diſſolved in only ten tea-ſpoopsful; when *one* tea-ſpoonful will be a proper quantity to be taken at once.

In delicate conſtitutions, younger ſubjects, and ſlight caſes, the doſes may be leſſened; in infants and young children they muſt be reduced to half a a grain, or a grain, according to ſtrength and age. A little ſugar, or ſyrup, may be added if agreeable; or the volatile alkali may be diſſolved in a ſlight infuſion of aniſeeds, to cover its taſte. Should the bowels require an opening medicine, a little rhubarb, common aloëtic pill, or infuſion of ſena, may be given; or, in ſome caſes, calomel.

In ſome few inſtances, after the inflammatory ſtate has been ſubdued by the medicine, a watchfulneſs with mental agitation and delirium, with *little* or *no fever*, will occur. Every caſe of this kind which I have met with has readily yielded to the addition of a moderate doſe of opium, or laudanum, repeated as the agitation might require. Sometimes once, and in other caſes twice or thrice a day; increaſing or leſſening the doſes according to their effects. Acids of every kind, throughout the diſeaſe, to be avoided.

Having thus laid down the general mode of treatment, I ſhall not intrude farther upon your goodneſs, at preſent, by

by entering upon the more particular conſidnration of minuter circumſtances. I muſt beg permiſſion, however, to make a few remarks on the following paſſage, which I quote from the Medical and Phyſical Journal for Feb. 1803, as a ſpecimen of the degradation which a man ſuffers when he becomes illiberal.

"P. S. A late writer on Scarletine (Dr. Peart) takes upon himſelf conſiderable merit for propagating what he calls a diſcovery of his own, *viz.* that the *Ammonia preparata* is a ſpecific in this diſeaſe. To prove that this is no modern diſcovery (at leaſt that its uſe is not ſuch) it will be ſufficient to quote a paſſage from Dr. Withering's treatiſe; after commending the uſe of fixed alkali, he obſerves, "the volatile alkali may likewiſe be given with advantage, but it is difficult to get a ſufficient quantity of it ſwallowed"

If the above paſſage *be* in Dr. Withering's work, as a ſolitary, caſual remark, what does it amount to? All that Dr. W. has ſaid upon the ſubject is, that volatile alkali *may* be uſeful; and, for any thing that is ſaid to the contrary, it *may not* be uſeful; for Dr. W. pretends to *no experience* on the ſubject; and it is very evident he *had none*, otherwiſe he would have known that the volatile alkali is *much leſs difficult* to get down than fixed alkali is; and from comparative experiments which I made to determine whether volatile alkali acted in the manner I conceived, or merely as anti-acid, I preſume he would alſo have found it incomparably more uſeful than what he wrote expreſſly to recommend.

My communication, on the contrary, ſays, that volatile alkali, in between two and three hundred caſes, many of them of the moſt dangerous kind, was ſtrikingly and invariably ſucceſsful; and not unfrequently ſhewed its powerful efficacy on taking the very firſt doſe; conſequently the two reports bear no reſemblance; and Dr. Withering's valuable and benevolent treatiſe, which does him honour and entitles him to eſteem, does not, in any reſpect, anticipate mine, or render it unneceſſary.

But ſtill farther to do away the hated idea of plagiariſm, which that paſſage was abruptly lugged in for the very purpoſe of attaching to me, permit me, Mr. Urban, thus publicly to aſſert, that at the time when I determined to employ the volatile alkali; at the time when I found it ſo eminently uſeful; at the time when the great ſucceſs attending it determined me to make it public; and, at the time when that tract was written and publiſhed, in conſequence of that determination, I did *not know* that Dr. Withering had ever written upon the ſubject. His work was publiſhed before I was a medical practitioner; nor have I at this moment ever ſeen it.

I ſhall now proceed to the next tract, which is on inflammation of the bowels and ſtrangulated rupture; the practical parts of which ſhall be prepared for your valuable Magazine without delay. E. PEART.

Mr. URBAN, *Jan. 5.*

IT is more eaſy to applaud the wiſhes, than to juſtify the proceedings, of the Society mentioned by your correſpondent "Serious," p. 1013. It is doubtleſs the heart's deſire of every ſincere Chriſtian, that true Chriſtianity were known and embraced, not only in France, but, as we humbly truſt it one day ſhall be, in all the earth; but I am not therefore at liberty to *deſert* the proper duties of the ſtation in which it has pleaſed God to place me, and to go on a Quixote adventure to convert the world. The "religious ſociety" in queſtion appear to have no authority from the *eccleſiaſtical* or *civil* governors, either of this country or of France, to enter upon this expedition; ſo that the *ordinary* providence of God opens no way for their undertaking; and if they pretend to any *extraordinary* commiſſion for the purpoſe, that commiſſion ſhould be proved, as ſuch commiſſions always have been, by *miracles*.

There is alſo reaſon to fear leſt the parties concerned in this buſineſs ſhould too much reſemble thoſe of another day, who compaſſed ſea and land to make one proſelyte, and then made him two fold worſe than themſelves. A publication, it ſeems, is projected for the benefit of France "ſimilar to the Evangelical Magazine;" that is, ſimilar to a monthly vehicle of wild enthuſiaſm and the moſt groſs and unfounded abuſe of the Church of England. In a late number of that work, which I ſaw yeſterday, it is ſaid, "the Goſpel is now preached in thirty-eight pulpits of the Eſtabliſhed Church in London and its vicinity." I believe and hope I never met with a member of the Church

Church of England, whether layman or clergyman, who hoped for ſalvation but through the alone merits and death of Jeſus Chriſt; but when theſe ſelf-commiſſioned teachers or their friends preach any where among thoſe whohold this faith, they ſpeak of the tranſaction as if the Goſpel was as much unknown and unheard of till they came thither, as it was at Philippi or at Athens, when St. Paul firſt pronounced the name of Chriſt in thoſe cities. They alſo ſpeak of their own labours in what they eſteem ſo good a cauſe, in terms not only applicable to thoſe only who, like St. Paul, have an *immediate* commiſſion from Heaven, but who are alſo, as he was, armed with *miraculous gifts* for the diſcharge of it.

What was ſaid of the Law is not leſs true of the Goſpel: "it is good if a man uſe it *lawfully*." But that "the end ſanctifies the means," or that "we may do evil that good may come," though it is a principle which the Apoſtle condeſcends no otherwiſe to refute than by pronouncing the damnation juſt of thoſe who hold it, is yet a principle which has been too much exemplified in all ages; but not often more than in our own days, if we except "the reign of the Saints" in the grand Rebellion, and during the uſurpation of Oliver Cromwell.

It is needleſs to ſay, that the miſſionary voyages to the Southern Pacific Ocean are ſimilarly exceptionable with this projected cruſado for converting France; and that no ſuch exception by any means lies againſt either the plan or the proceedings of the two excellent Societies eſtabliſhed in this country, one for promoting Chriſtian Knowledge, and the other for propagating the Goſpel in Foreign Parts. R. C.

MEMOIRS OF Mr. JONES.

MR. JEREMIAH JONES, the learned author of "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Teſtament," firſt publiſhed in 1726-7, received his academical learning under his uncle, the Rev. Samuel Jones, firſt of Gloceſter, then of Tewkſbury, the tutor of Chandler, Butler, and Secker. He was fellow ſtudent with the latter in the year 1711, and was a diſtinguiſhed ſcholar when he entered upon academical ſtudies. It is apprehended, that he was a native of the North of England, and that his father was a gentleman in affluent circumſtances. There was with him, at the above ſeminary, a younger brother, a youth of quick parts, who afterwards ſettled as a Diſſenting miniſter at Mancheſter. Mr. Jones, ſoon after he had finiſhed his courſe of preparatory ſtudies, became the miniſter of the congregation of Proteſtant Diſſenters, who aſſembled for worſhip in Foreſt Green, Avening, Glouceſterſhire, and reſided at Nailſworth, where he alſo kept an academy. He had the character of being an eminent linguiſt. He was popular as a preacher; for the place of worſhip was conſiderably enlarged in his time. His diſcourſes yet met with the approbation of the more judicious, for his ſalary amounted to one hundred pounds a year, and the whole ſubſcription came from perſons of ſuperior rank in life. Though a deep ſcholar and hard ſtudent, he was not a man of ſevere manners; but of an open and ſocial diſpoſition, and one of a bowling-party at a place, ſtill called the Lodge, on Hampton common, at which healthy exerciſe he relaxed from his ſtudies, and by his preſence and influence preſerved decorum in the company. His character ſecured him the marked reſpect of a neighbouring clergyman. His anxiety to fulfil an engagement which he had made, to perform ſome miniſterial ſervice at a place on the other ſide of the Severn, haſtened his death. It eſcaped his recollection till the time drew near; to prevent diſappointment, he made ſo much ſpeed that his tender conſtitution was injured by it, and a complaint contracted, from which he never recovered. He died in 1724, aged 31.

Mr. Jones's firſt publication was "A Vindication of the former part of St. Matthew's Goſpel, from Mr. Whiſton's Charge of Diſlocations, or an Attempt to prove that our preſent Greek Copies of that Goſpel are in the ſame order wherein they were originally written by that Evangeliſt; in which are contained many Things relating to the Harmony and Hiſtory of the Four Goſpels, 1719." This work, ſays Dr. Harwood, is very valuable; it abounds with ingenious remarks, and diſplays the critical acumen of the author. He prepared for the preſs before his death another excellent performance, intituled, "A New and Full Method of Settling the Canonical Authority of the New Teſtament," which was publiſhed

liſhed in 1726, in two volumes, 8vo. They were followed by a third volume. In drawing up theſe works, he took care, it ſeems, to conſult and examine the originals, inſtead of ſatisfying himſelf with the quotations of other learned men. They remain as monuments of his learning, ingenuity, and indefatigable induſtry; and would have done credit, it has been obſerved, to the aſſiduity and ability of a literary man of ſixty. They were become very ſcarce, and bore a high price, when, with the liberality and zeal which reflects honour on them, the conductors of the Clarendon preſs lately re-publiſhed them at Oxford. Mr. Jones, obſerves a judicious, learned, and candid author of the preſent day *, has brought together with uncommon diligence and judgement the external evidence for the authenticity and genuineneſs of the canonical books; and he has, with equal ability and fairneſs, ſtated his reaſons for deciding againſt the authority of the apocryphal. In the proſecution of this important deſign, he has not only quoted, but tranſlated the greater part of the contents of Fabricius's two firſt volumes. Mr. Jones intended another and diſtinct volume on the Apoſtolical Fathers.

GRECIAN ARCHITECTURE. No. XVI.

Mr. URBAN, *Portſea, May* 3.

IT is humbly conceived that the ſubject of this letter will be found both convincing and intereſting in the cauſe of defending the reputation of the Grecian Architecture. It is a propoſal for increaſing the commenſurate height of columns. Vitruvius, the antique, and the moderns, have given to columns various heights; and it is difficult enough to diſcover wherein beauty directs the ſtandard, ſince Nature too has herein her variety; for we ſee in trees of the ſame ſpecies ſome exceeding others in the length of their bodies, and though this exceſs in Nature is ſometimes conſiderable, yet it never riſes to ſuch a pitch as to countenance what we ſee in Gothic columns. But, as Nature allows much latitude herein, and the age we live in affects ſo much of the light and airy taſte in preference to what the antients called majeſtic and grand, the Architect, however much ſupported by the authority of the antients, will ſucceed but badly if he refuſe to temporize with the prevailing taſte. This we find was the ſame in the æras preceding the Auguſtan age; for Vitruvius tells us, that the people of Ionia having ſeen Doric temples in Achaia, without knowing their ſymmetry, determined to take the commenſurate height of a man for that of their column, and finding the foot about ſix times in his height, gave the column ſix diameters, and contented themſelves to call this the Doric. But when theſe Ionians would deviſe a temple to Diana, their thoughts naturally turned to the idea of a more feminine ſymmetry, and they gave their new Ionic column 8 diameters. The next age became ſomewhat more airy, and ſettled 7 diameters for the Doric, and 8½ for the Ionic; then came Callimachus with his 10 diameters for the Corinthian. And, as the world now approaches faſt to the zenith of delicacy and fine taſte, the Architect muſt bow ſubmiſſion to their influence. The only complaint in theſe days againſt the Grecian ſtyle is, that it appears too maſſive and heavy: to remove this cauſe of complaint (and they have no other to alledge,) we have but to lengthen the ſhaft of the column, and the end will be gained. But the queſtion is, to what degree this may be carried without incurring the cenſure of Gothic intemperance, or violating the Grecian ſymmetry by unprecedented liberties? We find Vitruvius himſelf increaſed the commenſurate heights of columns, when circumſtances of propriety called for ſuch change; and, if the increaſe of height now intended ſhall be but little more than he has occaſionally given, there will be no danger of offending againſt Attic propriety, or of falling into Gothic exceſs; while we ſhall enſure for the Grecian Architecture a better reception by all who conform to the taſte of the age.

There is a paſſage then in chap. IX. book 5. of Vitruvius, which, rightly underſtood and brought out of the clouds in which Perrault has obſcured it, will authorize the above propoſal, and determine the degree of increaſed commenſurate length of the ſhafts of columns. "About theatres, ſays Vitruvius, there are porticoes and walks, which it ſeems ought to be laid out ſo as to be double. On the outſide, Doric columns

* Maſſey's ingenious and valuable "Illuſtrations of the Truth of the Chriſtian Religion," p. 37.

columns with their epiſtyles and ornaments in Doric ſymmetry; the ſpace or width of the firſt walk equal to the height of an external column reckoned from the bottom of that column to the bottom of the column of the middle row, and the other walk the ſame to the wall that ſurrounds the portico; (then goes on Vitruvius) "*mediana*æ autem columnæ *quintâ parte* altiores ſint quam *exteriores*; ſed aut Ionico aut Corinthio genere deformentur;" (this literally) and the middle columns are to be a fifth part higher than the external. But they (*i. e.* the porticoes and walks) may be planned in either the Ionic or Corinthian manner. This appears to be the obvious and natural import of the whole paſſage: but before the intended advantage is taken of its document, it is fair to diſpoſe of Perrault's interpretation of the paſſage, as ſome may depend implicitly on his explanation, to the prejudice of the cauſe in queſtion.

Perrault took the words, *ſed aut Ionico*, &c. to mean that the middle columns were to be Ionic or Corinthian, though the external were Doric; and acknowledges that ſuch a deſign, with Doric on the one hand and Ionic on the other, muſt have had a ſtrange appearance: but ſuch a deſign was his *own*, not *that* of Vitruvius; for the obvious nominative caſe to the verb *deformentur* is porticus et ambulationes, and not columnæ medianæ which belong to *ſint*. Nor can *deformentur*, which here means to deſign, be applied to columns, whereof the form and deſign is always implied by the name which they bear of Doric, Ionic, &c. And for arranging and diſpoſing of them Vitruvius uſes *collocare, diſponere*, but never ſurely could he have been ſo ignorant of his own language as to blunder upon *deformare* to expreſs the placing of any thing already conceived as finiſhed. In the next place he underſtood Vitruvius to mean, by *quintâ parte altiores*, that the middle columns were to be a fifth part higher than the external, not as to their *commenſurate height*, but their *abſolute ſize, viz.* according as he conceived the matter, if the external columns were 5 yards high, the middle columns were to be 6 yards; and then combates the difficulties that ariſe from ſuch an abſurd precept, by his uſual ſubterfuge of accuſing the copyiſts of writing *fifth* inſtead of *fifteenth*; for *this* he ſuppoſes the original expreſſed in characters XV, and that the X had been effaced, and only the V left. However, this conſtruction of the matter (how far well founded is left to the reader to judge) at leaſt arraigns not the careleſſneſs of copyiſts, ſince they took the pains to write in words what the original had, as he ſuppoſes, in a ſhort character; but the reverſe is what may be more fairly expected from copyiſts in general. This far-fetched conjecture, therefore, impedes not our belief that Vitruvius wrote *quintâ parte*. Now, can any man imagine that our Maſter, who gives every other dimenſion throughout this whole plan in commenſurate quantities, ſhould have intended any *other* for this one precept, and that he did not mean the *commenſurate* height when he orders a fifth part higher for one column than for another, when ſuch an acceptation makes all perfectly intelligible and reaſonable according to his own document, ch. IV. book 4, that columns removed from the glare of the light ſhould be more delicate than external columns, ſince in the ſhade they appear thicker in diameter than in a ſtrong light. Can we for a moment think that he would abandon on this occaſion a document urged in the book juſt before this, to give a precept that would involve in it the moſt abſurd incongruities, ſuch as columns in the ſhade with larger diameters than the columns have that face them, and that ſtand in the full light. Epiſtyles, or beams with one end repoſing on the middle columns, the other on a ſomething, nobody knows what, a fifth part higher over the external columns; not on the entablature, for that riſes more than a fifth; not on the epiſtyle, for that is not high enough (unleſs we admit of Perrault's futile correction). In a word, the idea of ſuch a plan is ſubverſive of all architectural propriety and even of the dictates of common ſenſe.

The obvious, plain, and rational document is, that the middle columns are each to be reduced in diameter ſo much, as that its commenſurate height may be one-fifth more than the commenſurate height of the outward columns, while both are retained in the ſame height as taken by feet and inches, properly ſupporting the traverſe epiſtyle or beam.

Now, in the ſequel of this deſcription, Vitruvius ſettles the commenſurate height of the external Doric column without baſe, at 15 Doric modules, whereof two is the diameter;

one

one fifth, then, of 15 modules is equal to 3 modules; theſe added to 15 equal 18 modules for commenſurate height of a middle column; then we will call the 15 modules of the external column 15 feet, and its diameter two feet: then, as the middle column with 18 modules for its commenſurate height muſt not exceed 15 feet, ſuch a diameter muſt be ſought as will repeat 18 times in 15 feet, and this is found to be 10 inches for the module, whereof 2 ſuch = 1 . . 8 for diameter, 9 whereof is the commenſurate height of this middle Doric column without baſe.

Hence we ſee that the Athenian Architects, from whom Vitruvius receives theſe rules, occaſionally gave the Doric columns nine diameters without a baſe, to conſult appearances; and ſurely we may give it even ten diameters with a baſe, and not offend againſt Attic propriety, while we conform by this ſymmetry to the taſte of our age.

Again, Vitruvius ſays, if the portico and walks are planned in the Ionic manner, the external column, excluſive of its capital, is to have the commenſurate height of 9 diameters, and when the capital (which is to be as deſcribed in book III) is added, there will be 9 diameters and 20 minutes. Taking, then, the diameter at 2 feet, the value of 20 minutes is 8 inches: therefore the meaſured height of external column is 18 feet and 8 inches, one fifth whereof = 3 feet 8 inches 2-5ths, worth in commenſurate quantity one diameter and 52 minutes, which added to the external commenſurate height of 9 diameters and 20 minutes = 11 . . 12 minutes. Then a diameter is to be ſought that will repeat 11 times and 12 minutes in the given height of external column of 18 feet 8 inches, and this is found to be 20 inches, proof 11 × 20 inches = 18 feet and 4 inches; then as 20 inches : 60 min. : : 4 in. : 12 min. therefore 12 minutes of a 20 inches diameter is worth 4 inches, which + 18 . . 4 = 18 . . 8 . as required.

As the Athenians, then, ſaw columns in Ionic porticoes of theatres in the commenſurate height of 11 diameters 12 minutes, we may ſafely give 12 diameters within incloſures, and 11 in outſide work.

If Corinthian, ſays Vitruvius, the external column is to have ten diameters, whereof one-fifth 2 diameters which + 10 = 12. Then at 2 feet for diameter of external, it meaſures 20 feet, ſuch diameter then muſt be found for middle column that will repeat 12 times in 20 feet, and it is found juſt 20 inches as before: for 20 inches × 12 = 20 feet. But in this calculation the Corinthian capital is allowed but one diameter, the moderns and the antique generally give it 10 minutes more. We may then without cenſure give the Corinthian column incloſed 13 diameters; the Ionic 12; the Doric 10. Nature and Vitruvius will bear us out. And as all the enrichments of the columns are adjuſted by theſe reduced diameters, they will all appear more delicate, and the Grecian Architecture fairly reſcued from the hands of thoſe that mean its extinction by crying it down as too heavy and maſſive.—The Ionic capital in the next. PHILO-TECHNON.

(To be continued.)

Mr. URBAN, *Weſterham, June* 8.

THE reply which I have made to the remarks of your *Johnſonian* correſpondent reſpecting my *diſapprobation of the uſe of the Liturgy in private houſes*, might ſerve as a ſufficient anſwer to thoſe of *Inveſtigator*, in p. 413, on the ſame ſubject, as he has advanced nothing more to the purpoſe than my *firſt opponent*; who, after having read a paper in which I have expreſſed throughout my veneration of *the Book of Common Prayer* in the ſtrongeſt terms I could conceive, very candidly ſuſpected me of favouring the principles of a *Diſſenter*; had not the *latter* gone conſiderably farther and aſſerted it to be *no breach of charity* to conclude that *I cannot be a ſincere well-wiſher* to the *church of Chriſt*, and charged me with *having, under affected ſcruples of delicacy, injured the cauſe*. What deſcription of *charity* your correſpondent means I know not, but it cannot be *Chriſtian* charity; for *that*, I am ſure, would have led him to a very different concluſion; *that* would have induced him to believe that I might be as *ſincere* as *himſelf* in my *declared approbation* of the *Liturgy* as a form of *public worſhip*, although it did not extend to the uſe of it in *private devotion*; for which I aſſigned *ſuch reaſons* as I have not yet ſeen in the ſmalleſt degree *invalidated* by either of thoſe *attempts*. I have employed no *ridicule* or *cenſure* but what actually attached to the ſeveral inſtances I mentioned, in which I had known the ſervice very *abſurdly* and

1. St MARGARET at CLIFF, KENT. S.W.

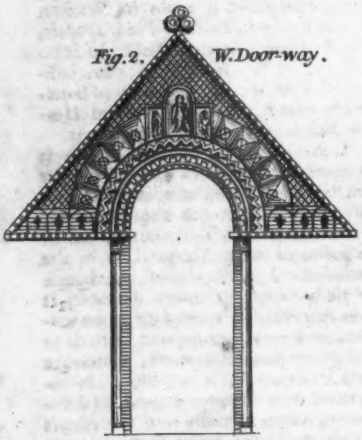

Fig. 2. W. Door-way.

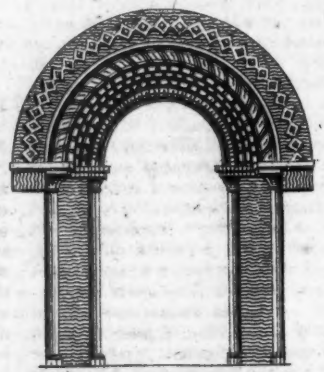

Fig. 3. N. Door-way.

T. Lovers del. 1802.

Shrewsbury John Rapho

and *improperly* performed, and I have made uſe of no *ſevere* reprehenſions of thoſe who have thus *ignorantly* and *injudiciouſly profaned it*. On the contrary, I have given them the *credit* of *ſincerity* and *good intention* which your *charitable* correſpondent denies to me. By parity of reaſoning with that which he has uſed, he might as juſtly ſay, that a man cannot be *a true churchman*, or *ſincere Chriſtian*, who does not build his barn in the form of a cathedral, give his coach-houſe and ſtables the appearance of pariſh churches, and turn all the inferior offices into ſo many ſham chapels. Now I, who have not this *eccleſiaſtical taſte*, do *really* think it in ſome meaſure *prophane*, and that I ſhould better evince my veneration for ſacred buildings by not introducing them upon unconſecrated ground.

For the moſt indubitable proofs of my attachment to *the ſervice of the Eſtabliſhed Church of England*, I can only refer to the perſons amongſt whom I live as to my *conſtant attendance* upon it; and to thoſe who are acquainted with all that I have ever publiſhed or written, for *the profound reſpect and ſtrict adherence to its principles*, which I have invariably ſhewn and expreſſed. With regard to what I underſtand your correſpondent *Inveſtigator* to mean by *ſcruples of delicacy*, I can only aſſert that they are not *affected*, but *real*, and do ariſe from the facts and conſiderations I have ſpecified. And it reſts with him to prove, by a better mode of reaſoning and ſtronger arguments than he has yet adduced, that they either *have injured*, or are *likely to injure, the cauſe of the church of Chriſt* in any particular whatever, which it is incumbent on a Chriſtian and a member of the Church of England to maintain. As to the point of *ſincerity*, I can only appeal to *the judgment of man*, on the *conſiſtency* of my *general conduct* with my *declared ſentiments*, and in the laſt reſort to that *Being* "*to whom all hearts are open*." But I cannot diſmiſs the ſubject without a ſerious admonition to this *very orthodox Inveſtigator*, never to preſume ſo far as he has now done in *deciding* the queſtion of *ſincerity* upon his future inveſtigations of the human *heart* until he has ſearched *his own* for the *moſt eſſential qualifications*.

Yours, &c. W. B.

*** In the account of the late Mr. Boys (p. 422, c. 2), for "Fern" r. "Tern."

Mr. Urban, *Jan.* 28.

In addition to the Kentiſh churches already given in your intereſting Miſcellany, I forward to you a drawing of the moſt curious one at *St. Margaret's at Cliff*. This pariſh is ſituated five miles to the North-eaſt of Dover, in the hundred of Bewſborough and Lathe of Auguſtine, in the county of Kent.

At the time of making the grand ſurvey of the Kingdom after the Conqueſt, *Sired*, *Radulf*, *Alred*, *Roger Niger*, *Turbat*, *Edwine*, and *Nigell* the phyſician, were poſſeſſed of demeſnes in this pariſh. It is moſt probable that the church, manors, and lands, were ſettled on the priory of St. Mary and St. Martin, near Dover, on its foundation in the reign of Henry I. where they remained until the ſuppreſſion of it in the 27th of Henry VIII. and are then ſuppoſed to have been given to the Archbiſhop of Canterbury by the ſame monarch, who in the 29th year of his reign granted the priory, with all the lands and poſſeſſions belonging to it, to that prelate. How they afterwards paſſed is not known, until 1542, when the manor was purchaſed by Bartholomew Planker, merchant, of Peter Eaton, gent. who deviſed it to the children of John Francis his relation; in whoſe family it remained until 1710, when it was alienated to Will. Denne, gent. who paſſed it again to William Francis, who ſold it to William Tindale, M. A. from whom it paſſed to John Chitty, of St. Margaret's, who conveyed it to Mr. Richard Solly of Sandwich, whoſe grandſon, Richard Heaton Solly, eſq. at preſent poſſeſſes it.

It has a pleaſant village, which is ſituated one quarter of a mile from the ſea ſhore, conſiſting of between 20 and 30 houſes, with the church at the South ſide of it. This church, which is dedicated to St. Margaret, is in the eccleſiaſtical juriſdiction of the dioceſe of Canterbury and deanry of Dover. It was originally an appendage to the manor, and was appropriated with it to the priory abovementioned; a vicarage was endowed in it in 1296. It remained with the priory until its diſſolution, when it came into the King's hands, and was given with the manor to the Archbiſhop, with a reſervation of forty ſhillings yearly penſion to the vicar; and his grace the Archbiſhop of Canterbury is now poſſeſſed of

the

the appropriation, with the advowſon of the vicarage. It is valued in the King's books at 6l. 10s. *per ann.* and is now a diſcharged living of the yearly value of 46l.

The church (*ſee Plate II. fig.* 1.) was a moſt beautiful Saxon ſtructure, ſtrongly built of Normandy ſtone, and conſiſts of a lofty nave, with a clereſtory, two ſide-aiſles, a chancel, and a large ſquare tower at the Weſt end. The aiſles are ſeparated from the nave by four grand Saxon arches on each ſide, very lofty, light, and much enriched with zig-zag ornaments, &c. Between the chancel and the nave is a moſt ſpacious, admirably proportioned, and ſtrikingly grand ſemi-circular arch, and a *pointed* one of not leſs beauty between the nave and the tower. The nave is graced by its original roof of cheſnut, whoſe ornamented brown timbers look as entire as on the day they were erected: but the chancel has been deſpoiled of its antient covering, and a rude roof of mean workmanſhip now diſfigures even part of the handſome arch between the nave and the chancel. The chancel was enlightened by eleven beautiful lancet-windows, and has now a very handſome modern altar-piece of the Corinthian order, richly carved and gilded, and well painted to repreſent marble, inſcribed, "*J. Eaſtes*, churchwarden, M,DCC,LXXIII. *John Moore pinxit* 1773."

At the Weſt ſide of the tower was a moſt exquiſite doorway, of Saxon Architecture (*ſee fig.* 2.); though from its expoſure to the weather it is now much defaced; particularly the compartments at the ſides and over the centre, which apparently had emblematical repreſentations of the Trinity, &c. Within the porch, at the North ſide of the church, is a more handſome arch (*ſee fig.* 3.), which, from its defended ſituation, were it not for the abominable coats of white-waſh with which it is daubed, would ſtill diſplay all the beauties of the admirable performance of its accompliſhed artiſt: as it is, it ſtill manifeſts the elaborate attention of the architect and carver, and is certainly one of the moſt perfect remains in the county. Around the ſides of the nave, above the aiſles, is an ornamental ſtring of Saxon arches, which probably at firſt encircled the tower if not the chancel likewiſe, as that appears not now to be of its original height.

In the moſt entire part of the ſteeple hangs one bell, inſcribed "J. C. 1696."

The church is now kept in a moſt clean, decent, becoming manner. In the chancel are the following epitaphs:

On a plain ſtone at the North ſide:

"Here lieth the body of John Allen, (ſon of Richard Allen, of this pariſh, yeoman, by his ſecond wife Willmore Oſban), who had to wife Elizabeth, daughter of Mr. Ambroſe Ward, of Yalding, who died the 4th of Decemb. Anno D'ni 1652, being the age of 26 yeares."

On another:

"Here lieth interred the body of Richard Allen, ſon of Richard Allen, of this pariſh, yeoman, by his ſecond wife, Willmore Oſban; he died the 16th day of February, Anno D'ni 1652, beinge the age of 26 yeares."

On another:

"Here lieth interred the body of William Allen, of this pariſh, yeoman (eldeſt ſonn of Richard Allen, by Mary Freind, his firſt wife), who left iſſue by Grace his wife, daughter of Thomas Tamms, Richard, William, and Katherine. Hee died the 31 of May, Anno D'ni 1667, aged 64 yeares."

On another near the above is an inſcription, much obliterated, for Richard Allen, yeoman, who died 12th June 1648, aged 78 years.

On another white ſtone:

"Here lieth interred the body of Willmore Oſban, ſecond wife of Richard Allen, yeoman, by whom ſhee had iſſue two ſones, Richard and John. Shee died the 11th of Feb. Anno D'ni 1653, aged 61 years."

On another:

"Here lyes interr'd ye bodyes of Mr. William Barney, and Barbara his wife, the daughter of Thos. Aſhton, gent.; he was vicar of St. Margaret's at Cliff 38 years, and departed this life March the 28th, 1700, aged 69 yeares. She died January ye 4th, 1684, aged 44. Here likewiſe three of their children are interred."

Arms. *Harney*, of Parkhall, in Norfolk, viz. a croſs engrailed; impaling *Aſhton*, viz. a ſtar of eight rays. Creſt, a wolf's head eraſed.

In the North aiſle.

On a neat tablet of black marble, in the form of a lozenge, at the Eaſt end of the aiſle:

"In

"In memory of
the Rev. JOHN MARSH, A. M.
forty years vicar of this parish;
died Sept. 1, 1773, aged 69 years.
Also RICHARD MARSH, A. M.
the preceding vicar,
and father of the said
JOHN MARSH."

On a plain grey stone:

"Here lye interred the bodyes of EDWARD SMITH, gent. who died 29 March 1710, aged 77 years. Also ELIZABETH his wife (eldest sister of Sir JOHN BERRY, knt.) who died 18 April 1725, in the 76th year of her age."

Arms. *Smith*, of Chart, in Kent, viz. 8 bars, in chief as many crosses formée fitchy; impaling *Berry*, viz. 4 bars. Crest, on a mount, a talbot sejant; on the dexter side of the mount, a branch of laurel.

On a white stone near the middle aile:

"Here lieth the body of William Christian, who departed this life the 3d of March 1726, aged 62 years. And also Elizabeth his daughter, who departed this life the 11th of September 1719, aged 3 years."

On the font is,

"W. A. } 1663."
R. Y. }

Yours, &c. Z. COZENS.

THE PROJECTOR. N° XIX.

"A great perturbation in nature, to receive at once the benefit of sleep, and do the effects of watching."

PHYSICIAN IN MACBETH.

To the Author of THE PROJECTOR.

Mr. PROJECTOR, *May* 16.

THROUGH the long and well-conducted course of your monthly lucubrations, I have expected, but in vain, that you would, like your illustrious predecessors, not only wake, but sleep for the benefit of the publick. They, when they had exhausted all their old, and were in want of fresh matter to entertain their readers, had only to fall into a slumber, when strait their good Genius, by one touch of his magic wand, conveyed them to distant regions, made times long gone pass by in review before them, or anticipated future ages; when lo! at a second stroke, the "baseless fabric of the vision" vanished, and they found themselves quietly seated in their arm-chair ready to communicate to the publick the scenes which had just passed before them.

Now, Sir, I cannot but think that you, as belonging to the harmless tribe of Projectors, have a peculiar right to wander occasionally in "the pleasing land of drowsy-head;" for what are more frequently termed dreams and visions, than the Utopian schemes and air-built castles of the Projector?

If the "*Tatler*" so far belyed its name as frequently to sink to repose; if the "*Spectator*" often closed his eyes; if the "*Guardian*" was sometimes caught napping; and, in short, Mr. Projector, if all your classical ancestors, if I may so express myself, have one time or another resigned themselves to the dominion of Queen Mab; nay, if sometimes (Oh, monstrous!) a whole "*Work*" has lain in a state of inactivity, how much more reason have we to expect that we may be indulged with the visionary prospects of a "Projector!"

Do then, dear Sir, fall asleep as fast as you can, and be sure to talk in your sleep, and you will oblige a great many of your gentle readers; but none more than yours, Mr. Projector, sleeping or waking, SIMON SOMNUS.

My Correspondent's letter affords another instance, in addition to the many which occur in these days, of aukward compliments and concealed censures. Perhaps, however (for I wish to put the most favourable construction on the address of a stranger), he really means to compliment me, by supposing that I am capable of that which has added no little celebrity to the pages of my predecessors; and perhaps he may really think that I am flattered by this: but he has to learn that no words of adulation can compensate for the insinuations he has thrown out against PROJECTORS. When he calls PROJECTORS "a harmless tribe," he bestows an epithet which no Philosopher (unless he happen to be a Christian, which is not always the case) can bear with any degree of patience; an epithet repugnant to the high spirit of modern speculators, and which no man will tolerate whose life is employed in laying plans for the good of the publick. Surely he must know little of the history of Projects and Projectors for the last ten or twelve years only, who would think he did them justice by calling them "a harmless tribe," or

by

by ſuppoſing that when men ſpring from the calm duties of private life, to the heights of religious or political theory and ſpeculation, they always deſerve to be conſidered as harmleſs.

It is my duty, therefore, to inform this Correſpondent, that *harmleſs* is an unfortunate word, when applied to the human character; it is what no gentleman will put up with, and indeed, I am afraid, very few ladies; certainly none of thoſe who are moſt conſpicuous in the records of high and gay life. Let my Correſpondent ſurvey the moſt diſtinguiſhed characters in the faſhionable world, and conſider how many of them would think it an honour, or rather would not think it a diſgrace, to be handed down to poſterity as a "harmleſs tribe." Let him look at the tombſtones which have very nearly exhauſted the language of panegyric, and ſee if he can find ſuch a word as *harmleſs*. Let him conſult the language of modern times, and modern ſocieties, and aſk whether *harmleſs* is not by general conſent deemed ſynonymous with *ſneaking, poor-ſpirited*, and other epithets applied to thoſe obſcure beings "whom nobody knows."

Having thus endeavoured to ſet my Correſpondent right in a matter which he will find of great importance, if he has any connexion with the living world; I might proceed to reſent what he has advanced reſpecting the "viſions, Utopian ſchemes, and air-built caſtles, of the Projectors;" but it will be more charitable in me to paſs at once to the requeſt he has made, that I ſhould "fall aſleep as faſt as I can." This requires much conſideration, and I ſhall be happy if by any means I can draw the attention of my readers to the ſubject. Sleep is a phænomenon which philoſophers have not yet explained in a very ſatisfactory manner. If we attend to common language, we ought to believe that mankind are always aſleep, and that when they neglect any neceſſary precaution, or omit any neceſſary duty, it is "becauſe they never dreamt of it." At this rate, what with the French death, which is an eternal ſleep, and an Engliſh life, which is no better, how few are there who paſs their time awake, and with their eyes open! But I truſt we ſhall not admit this compromiſe between the dormant philoſophy of the two nations, which in fact would make the whole of exiſtence a paſſage between one doſe and another. It is more for our purpoſe, as PROJECTORS, to perſuade our readers that, however long they may chuſe to continue their nap, and whatever dreams they may enjoy the meanwhile, they muſt one day or other rouſe themſelves, examine how long they have ſlept, and what they have to do now they are reſtored to activity.

Of the ſleep of life, ſome undoubtedly enjoy too much: they never ſeem wide awake; and we know they are alive only by certain motions, twitchings, and convulſions, in which they are neither wholly active nor paſſive. Such, I take it, are the men of mere pleaſure. Their dreams are probably very pleaſant, as they complain bitterly if awakened; and in general it is found extremely difficult to rouſe them, while a ſingle illuſion, or, as ſome call it, deluſion, remains to lock up their ſenſes. But it is neceſſary for ſuch to know, that the longeſt ſleep muſt have an end, that ſleep protracted beyond a certain time cannot be called reſt, nor adminiſters any of its ſtrengthening comforts; and that, during this tedious inſenſibility, all that is worth ſeeing in life paſſes unobſerved, and the man awakes with a diſturbed recollection of a variety of confuſed and inconſiſtent viſions, which leave no regular impreſſion on the mind, and even by the beſt memories cannot be narrated without viſible diſſatisfaction, and a very lively ſenſe of ſhame.

From this ſketch of one deſcription of ſleepers, it will appear, what is really the caſe, that there is a ſleep of the mind as well as of the body, and that we have no reaſon to think men are awake merely becauſe they may be parading the ſtreets either on foot or in carriages. I have known many men faſt aſleep while on a full gallop; and others employed with the utmoſt apparent activity of body and limbs, who nevertheleſs were ſo oppreſſed with ſleep as not to be conſcious of what was paſſing, nor to perceive the multitudes that were gazing with wonder on a man performing that with his eyes open, which was never conceived to be practicable but in the wildeſt dreams. I have at this moment a young gentleman in my eye, who lately ſucceeded to a large eſtate; ſcarcely was his father laid in the grave, when he began to yawn and gape, and could not keep his eyes open for an hour together; it is thought that ſome injudi-

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cious friend has given him ſudorifics inſtead of cordials; but whether this be the caſe, it is certain he is now in his firſt ſleep; and I know by ſure ſymptoms, that although many imagine he is awake and lively, he will ſoon be convinced of the contrary, and will one morning, when he opens his eyes, be aſtoniſhed to find he has been conveyed, bed and all, to a very large building in St. George's fields. My readers may eaſily conceive how he will ſtare, when he looks round, and finds himſelf in a room ſo diſproportioned to his elegant apartments in Weſtminſter; and eſpecially when he endeavours to recollect by what means ſuch a change could have been effected, and who the enchanters were that could, without his knowledge, remove him to a place which, however horrid, he has no means of quitting.

Caſes of this kind are ſo common, indeed, that I ſhall perhaps be blamed for introducing what has ſo little the appearance of invention, and what is ſo conſiſtent with the common theory of ſleep. But it is yet neceſſary to repeat that, however common, the practice of walking in one's ſleep is one of the moſt dangerous. This, I flatter myſelf, cannot be too often repeated. "*Quædam*," ſays Seneca, "*ſunt repetenda, quædam inculcanda.*" And if the little that has now been advanced ſhould prevail on one perſon only to guard his eye-lids, the PROJECTOR will not have written in vain.

I hope I ſhall be excuſed, if I add, that many of the fair ſex appear lately to have lain in a dormant ſtate; and that much of what they account pleaſure is but a confuſed dream, which they cannot repeat ſo as to give it the appearance of anything rational and conſiſtent. Nothing, for example, ſeems ſo unlike the motionleſs ſtate of ſleep as dancing; and yet even in that amuſement, if my information be not incorrect, ſeveral have been caught napping, and thoſe liberties and advantages taken with them, which we may be certain they never would have permitted had they been awake. Pleaſant dreams, we are told, imply bodily health; but this is not the caſe with the ſleep of the mind. The more pleaſant the dreams then, the more unpleaſant the awakening; and the more obvious is it that the mind is in a weak and diſordered ſtate. Without being faſtidious in ſuch matters, I hope I may be permitted to doubt, whether thoſe tumultuous routs at which five or ſix hundred perſons aſſemble to paſs the time in confuſion, without convenience, even with danger, without ſocial comforts, and even with frequent alarms, are not a ſpecies of dreams the effect of ſome ſoporific adminiſtered by the Pandora of faſhion. The ſame remark may be extended with more certainty to thoſe Dormitories called maſquerades; but it is ſome conſolation that they are now ſeldom frequented by perſons who are awake to their character, but by a claſs with whom waking and ſleeping are ſynonymous, who are obſerved to drop from one paroxyſm of lethargy into another without any viſible change, and who are known to be dead only by the length of the fit.

I hope I may be permitted to add, that there are times when a greater degree of ſleep may be allowable than would be at all proper or conſiſtent at others. During peace, for example, a greater number of perſons may take this indulgence, and the conſequences be confined to themſelves. but, under the circumſtances in which the Nation is at preſent placed, I truſt it will appear that the utmoſt vigilance is neceſſary, and that men of all ranks will be convinced that vigilance and ſleep are incompatible. It may, indeed, be ſaid that our enemy is now indulging certain dreams, which he wiſhes to realize in this country; and that all we have to do is to awaken him, or bring him to his ſenſes. Undoubtedly the latter would be very deſireable, if it were known where his ſenſes reſide; but in either caſe we muſt obſerve, that we cannot rouſe another, and remain inactive ourſelves. It would therefore be expedient, for a time, to ſuſpend theſe long naps to which I have alluded in this paper, and to guard ourſelves as men who have all their ſenſes about them. It will be very difficult to combine ſuch "viſions of the night," as the news-papers detail every day, with thoſe exertions and thoſe ſacrifices which, our rulers inform us, muſt now be made for the preſervation of the only bleſſings which render life deſireable. But, as Projects of this kind are not ſtrictly within my province, I ſhall expatiate no farther on a ſubject which may be handed with ſo much more advantage in other quarters. I do not, however, treſpaſs by requiring that

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thoſe who perſiſt in their ſleep ſhall at leaſt ceaſe from the too common practice "of telling their dreams," in order that others who have more important buſineſs to tranſact may not be diſturbed by ſuch reveries. The time is come, when our dreamers ſhould either be ſilent, or aſhamed.

To revert to the ſubject of my Correſpondent's letter, I hope he will agree with me, that we cannot dream to much advantage at times when we are liable to have our reſt diſturbed; yet as the ſeaſon is now come when the PROJECTOR will retire to his country lodgings, to meditate ſchemes for the good of the publick, it is not impoſſible he may find, amidſt the ſolitudes of Hornſey, a quiet night to comply with his Correſpondent's requeſt. I cannot ſay, however, that the multitude of precedents to which my Correſpondent alludes have an encouraging effect; they rather deter me from undertaking what has been executed ſo well as to bid defiance to rivalſhip; and if I find that the dream does not come kindly, I ſhall certainly be careful how I meddle with it. A PROJECTOR is by trade a man of originality and pure invention; and I muſt take care, in obliging my Correſpondent, leſt I be caught in the very fact of *ſteaking a nap* from the Tatler, or Spectator.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 3.

IN your laſt Magazine, appeared ſome "Remarks on Mr. Mant's late publication of Mr. Warton's Poetical Works," p. 896, 897, in which is the following paſſage.

"Mr. Mant mentions his author being *concerned* in the periodical work intituled "the Adventurer:" he poſſibly did not know that Mr. Warton was a *very great* contributor to that ingenious work, although not the chief *conductor*, which he declined." The *Remarker* goes on to ſay that he cannot particularize which are his papers, but ventures to affirm "that their number was great. They were full of exquiſite humour, and pleaſant ridicule on the then reigning follies of that day."

Now, Mr. Urban, if you recollect my hand-writing, you will know that it is of ſome importance to me to have this matter explained a little farther. In my humble capacity as Editor of the laſt edition of the ADVENTURER, I endeavoured to aſcertain the authors of each paper; but never had a ſuſpicion, nor the ſmalleſt reaſon to entertain a ſuſpicion, that Mr. *Thomas* Warton was a contributor to that work. His brother *Joſeph's* ſhare is well known: the papers ſigned A. which are the only ones remarkable for "exquiſite humour and pleaſant ridicule," belong either to Bathurſt, or far more probably to Bonnel Thornton; and the reſt are attributed to Hawkeſworth, Johnſon, &c. on ſuch authority that there appears no room for another *great* contributor.

Your Correſpondent, therefore, who ſigns "A Friend to the Author," will lay me under a very conſiderable obligation, if he can review the ſubject, and ſpecify any one paper written by Mr. T. Warton; and particularly if he will explain why Mr. Warton *declined* being the *conductor* of a work of which all literary hiſtory has hitherto aſcribed the origin and conduct to Hawkeſworth. I hope I may be permitted to extend the preſent requeſt to what your Correſpondent ſays of the World and Connoiſſeur; and to hint, that he has omitted to ſay any thing of the papers Mr. Warton wrote for the Idler.

Yours, &c. A. C.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 13.

MR. SNELLING, in his Hiſtory of the Tradeſmen's Tokens coined about the time of Charles the Second, ſays that he is unable to tell the profeſſion of "Jeremy Buſher, at Shooelane end, *Smoker*." Perhaps it may at firſt be thought that a Smoker was but a dealer in ſmoked proviſions; but this opinion muſt be changed by the following evidences to the contrary. Holme, in his Academy of Armory, book III. chap. 5, ſays,

"He beareth, Vert, two tobacco pipes in ſaltire, and a ſtanding round plate with tobacco on it, all proper. This is the badge of all Tobacconiſts, and is born as the coat armour of the company of Smokers."

Bailey's Engliſh Dictionary explains the word Smoker to mean a Tobacconiſt. Dr. Johnſon, however, appears divided between two opinions; he defines a ſmoker, as "one that dries or perfumes by Smoke," or "one that uſes tobacco." But it is probable that the Doctor did not conſider a ſmoker as a perſon exerciſing a trade, but merely (according to the literal ſenſe) one who ſmokes. From this obſervation it appears clear, that the word *Smoker* was formerly uſed by dealers in tobacco, who

who afterwards ſubſtituted that of Tobacconiſt. And as a farther corroboration of this, on the reverſe of the token which Mr. Snelling engraves, is a figure in the form of a cone reſembling thoſe now uſed as ſigns by the dealers in tobacco. E. S. S.

HENRY THE SEVENTH'S CHAPEL.

"Henry the Seventh's chapel is the admiration of the Univerſe; ſuch inimitable perfections appear in every part of the whole compoſure, which looks ſo far exceeding human excellence, that it appears knit together by the fingers of angels, purſuant to the direction of Omnipotence *."

WHAT feeling heart, ſuſceptible to the "beautiful and ſublime," but muſt fervently ſubſcribe to the above inſpired ſentiments! What feeling heart or eye, quickened with the light of conſummate perfection in art, but muſt bow down to the all-ſubduing power of Henry's enchanting ſcene, which ſhews the utmoſt ability and the end of all human grandeur! Each doorway, window, arch, compartment, niche, ſtatue, yea the groined vault itſelf, all riſh on the admiring ſenſe as tending towards ſomething that is ſacred and divine!

We who thus participate in the glories of this Chapel, are but ill prepared to hear of the intended reparations, and all the unavoidable train of conſequences belonging thereunto, that are about to take place on this ſtructure; for it ſeems the order has or is to paſs, which conſigns theſe royal walls into the hands of workmen; hands which, by habit and long hoſtility to our Antient Architecture, will have but a lukewarm tenderneſs, either to protect or ſave from farther harm their devoted wonders. We doubt thus, even from that Antiquarian care which has ſo recently been made apparent on the neighbouring pile, St. Stephen's chapel; the pages of this Miſcellany conſtantly enumerating and confirming the melancholy truths thereof. It is given out, that the operations on Henry's chapel are ſoon to commence, and that only *one* window at a time is to be *reſtored*; yet without any diſguiſe we are at the ſame time informed, this reſtoration (ſtrange logic!) is *not* to be according to the original deſign, but—according to what deſign then? Weep, weep, votaries to England's antient architectural honours! Another and another innovation ſtill ſucceeds! Inactive we ſtand; we hear, we ſigh; we ſee, and ſtill we ſigh! Is there then no means, by ſoft perſuaſion, by gentle remonſtrance, or mild repreſentation, whereby that we dread may be averted? None! none! the faculties of the mind are weak, and ſo is confederacy in Antiquarian virtue. On my part, then, I muſt ſingly, or at leaſt protected by this Literary Sanctuary, ſtand in the gap between what now is and what henceforward may be, and merely with my pencil take a ſtrict imitation of each original line before execution, and then note down, after ſuch act, what repairs, alterations, or *improvements*, may be brought to paſs.

The publick are highly intereſted in the fate of Henry's chapel; it is a national glory, therefore ſhall it fade in man's remembrance and be forgotten? Forbid it, Taſte! forbid it, Hiſtory! and let thoſe who are Antiquaries by a natural propenſity, as well as by the ſolemnity of an oath (otherwiſe "obligation") decreed by Royal Charter, cry, "We forbid it alſo!" J. C.

* Ward's London Spy.

Mr. URBAN, *Caroline-place, Guildford-ſtreet, June 12,*

THERE is an inſinuation in your laſt, p. 442, reſpecting the late Dr. Geddes and his friends, which ſeems to require explanation. It is there ſaid, that "though he excited a civil war among the Catholic party, who held him in deſerved deteſtation, *his dying recantation, like that of Voltaire,* HAS BEEN STUDIOUSLY CONCEALED."

Having had the honour of a cloſe acquaintance with him myſelf, and been admitted to frequent interviews with him throughout the whole of his illneſs, without ever having witneſſed or even heard of his recantation of any one doctrine which he had long profeſſed, I could not but be extremely aſtoniſhed at this intelligence; yet, not chuſing to contradict it from my own perſonal knowledge, I immediately applied for additional information to a variety of his moſt intimate friends, all of whom were as much at a loſs as myſelf to comprehend what is meant by this *ſtudiouſly-concealed recantation.* I have ſince conſulted M. St. Martin, profeſſor of Divinity, and a doctor of the Sarbonne, another of Dr. Geddes's very intimate friends, who attended him as his prieſt throughout the whole of his illneſs, and eſpecially on the day preceding

preceding his death, when he gave him abſolution conſiſtently with the rites of the Catholic community. On ſhewing the paſſage to M. St. Martin, he inſtantly declared that it was erroneous in every reſpect—that he ſhould have been happy to have heard the Doctor's recantation upon ſeveral points concerning which he differed from the great body of the Catholic church—and that he had endeavoured to draw from him ſome acknowledgment of error; but he added, that he was, unfortunately, ſucceſsful in no inſtance whatever, and is perſuaded that the Doctor died in the full belief of the ſentiments he profeſſed during life.

You will candidly admit, Sir, after ſuch a ſtatement, that the publick has a right to be informed of the ſort of recantation here referred to, and of the baſis upon which ſuch a report, as well as the *ſtudious concealment* of the fact, repoſes. To myſelf individually, I freely acknowledge ſuch information would be particularly ſerviceable, ſince I am now engaged in publiſhing a volume of memoirs of the Doctor's life and writings: and, ſince in this purſuit truth is my only object, I here pledge myſelf to inſert in my biography the recantation alluded to, be it what it may, the moment it is rendered even probable.

Yours, &c. JOHN MASON GOOD.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 7.

IN addition to R. O's obſervation, p. 408, I would remark that I ſet a trap in hopes of catching the mice that, I thought, deſtroyed my early grown peas; but, on further inſpection, I found it was the ſparrows that bit them off ſhort juſt as the bud came out of the ground. I ſtrewed ſlaked lime over thoſe that were not bit off, and it effectually preſerved them. This muſt be done juſt as they appear above ground, or before, and if rain comes on they muſt be limed a ſecond time, or oftener. I have adopted this method ſome years, and always with ſucceſs. D.

Mr. URBAN, *Woodmanſterne, June* 11.

A friend of mine, ſeeing the "particular deſcription of Northfleet church," p. 305, ſent me the Number; and, on the firſt glance at that "particular deſcription," I perceived that it was written by ſomebody who knew not what he was writing about.

The praiſe which the writer has beſtowed upon my curate there, although awkwardly expreſſed, is, I believe, merited; and he has not miſinformed your readers as to the names of my two immediate predeceſſors in the vicarage; of the preſent curate, and the pariſh-clerk; and of the lay-impropriator, and his tenants: but with this (which is, no doubt, very intereſting information,) the truth ends; for there is not another correct article of information in all the reſt of his "particular deſcription." But I ſhould have paſſed over all this in ſilence, if this well-informed deſcriber of Northfleet church had not cloſed his account with a groſs reflection upon all thoſe who are concerned in the decent ordering of what belongs to it. He ſays, "What with knapping of flints on tomb-ſtones, ſcattering rubbiſh, and breaking windows, they (the young generation), in ſome degree, transform this *ſanctuary* (the church-yard) into a *bear-garden*." I ſhall not remark upon the uncommon uſe of both theſe epithets; I ſhall only ſay, that the aſſertion is wholly falſe. There are, indeed, ſeveral ſmall houſes near the church-yard; and, as there is an open footway through it, it is difficult to prevent the "young generation" from ſometimes ſtraying out of the path. They will ſometimes play about in the church-yard; and ſometimes an unlucky ſtone, or ball, from their hands, may break a quarry or two of glaſs, in the windows of the church; and the utmoſt vigilance of the curate and the pariſh-clerk, both whoſe houſes adjoin the church-yard, cannot prevent thoſe irregularities; yet, upon the whole, there is not a neater church-yard, perhaps, in the county of Kent.

I muſt therefore beg, Mr. Urban, that you will contradict this part of the "particular deſcription," from *authority*.

Whilſt my hand is in, I would refer B. J. in p. 333, to "Oldys's Life of T. Paine," publiſhed by Stockdale, in 1792; a piece of biography which went to the *eleventh* edition; becauſe, probably, it was known to be authentic. GILBERT BUCHANAN.

Mr. URBAN, *Baldock, June* 9.

WELL knowing that your publication is ever open to receive ſuch remarks and obſervations as may tend to an inveſtigation in any of the branches of ſcience, emboldens me to offer ſome hints on the generation of thoſe moſt noble and induſtrious inſects, the

the Bees, which has ſo much puzzled the Naturaliſt and Philoſopher. It is generally agreed that the queen bee (as ſhe is called) is the mother of the hive (for of a truth ſhe lays all the eggs in the hive), and therefore the riſing generation, or ſwarms, are all her progeny. She has been often ſeen to thruſt the poſterior part of her body into the cells, depoſiting an egg in each, ſometimes to the amount of two or three hundred in a few hours: this an attentive obſerver may often be witneſs of. Yet it ſtill remains an *arcanum* of nature how theſe eggs become impregnated; as no one, that I know of, has detected the drones (the only male bees in the hive, the workers being neuters) in the act of copulation with her. Some will have it, that the bees impregnate them in the cells, after the queen has depoſited them there; but, if I may be allowed to reaſon from analogy, and from what I ſhall relate in the ſequel, it clearly appears to me that the eggs of the queen bee are impregnated whilſt in her body, or ovary. For how can any one conceive an egg to be impregnated by the male ſemen, after it is laid, as it were, in its neſt? No doubt the egg of a bee, like that of all other oviparous creatures, has a tough cuticle or ſhell to hold its contents. Some imagine it is left to float on ſeminal matter, which is injected into the cell by the bees after the egg is laid in it. But it is not very likely that this can be the caſe; for whilſt the ſeminal matter, and contents of the egg, remain ſeparated, no procreation can take place; but it will remain like a grain of corn that has loſt its *germen*, totally unable to produce its like, though aſſiſted by the moſt friendly warmth. Yet, when we attentively view a hive of bees by means of glaſſes, we ſee all order and regularity; every one attentive to his particular employ, as if overlooked by ſome ſuperior; and when the queen comes round, as if to examine their work, they all pay her the greateſt reſpect. On her appearance at the bottom of a comb, with an intention to paſs over it, they will inſtantly leave off, and open a paſſage through the whole length of the comb, in order for her to paſs: this I have been witneſs of; and which ſhows the honour and reſpect paid to the ſovereign by this little republic. The queen will paſs amidſt numbers of drones, without being in the leaſt moleſted by them; which would not be the caſe with moſt other creatures. But it muſt be conſidered, that inſects are moſt alert when on the wing, and which probably is the time theſe inſects perform their amorous rites. And if we look around us, and obſerve the very different ways which animals, birds, inſects, and even plants, take to perform this very neceſſary operation for the perpetuation of their ſpecies; for inſtance, the ſwift, *hirundo apis*, as White obſerves, after ſpeaking of its wonderful agility on the wing, ſays,

"Even its amorous rites are performed on high. Few perſons who have attended to them on a fine ſummer's morning, but muſt have ſeen them make their aerial courſes at a great height, encircling a certain ſpace with an eaſy ſteady motion. On a ſudden they fall into each other's embraces, then drop precipitately, with a loud ſhriek, for numbers of yards. This is the critical conjuncture; and to be no more wondered at, than that inſects (a familiar inſtance) ſhould diſcharge the ſame duty in the ſame element."

Now, if birds are able to perform *this* whilſt on the wing, much more ſo are inſects in the ſame element; daily obſervation convinces us of the truth of this. If this is the caſe, it is not unlikely but that bees perform the ſame duty in the ſame element; for it is well known that the queen bee, in fine weather, during the ſummer months, uſually takes an airing ſhortly after noon, and ſtays abroad a ſhort time. Her return may be known by the bees of her hive beating their wings, and holding their heads down, at the door of the hive, which is their expreſſions of joy. Are not theſe diurnal rambles the times of her copulation? What, I think, corroborates this, is a circumſtance related to me by a gentleman on whoſe veracity I can depend, and whom I went to ſee purpoſely to diſcourſe on the ſubject of bees; who told me, as he one day was walking in a field, not far from his garden, he ſaw a number of bees flying along in a furious manner, as if purſuing each other, and then as ſuddenly dropping down in the graſs; and thus they did for ſeveral times before he came up with them, which, however, he did as ſoon as he could, and found them cluſtered together; he took them in his hands, and carried them into a room for examination,

tion, having previouſly ſhut-to the door and window, that none ſhould eſcape his obſervation. He very attentively examined them, and found them all to be males, or drones, excepting one, which was a queen bee. This circumſtance happened in the latter part of the ſummer, a ſhort time before they are uſually extirpated from the hive by the induſtrious *neuters*; which ſhews that Nature compels them to perform this conjugal tie before their departure; and if they are like the *aphides*, which breed for ten generations without a male, we need not wonder at our not ſeeing the performance of a duty which is undoubtedly practiſed in the open air. Before I quit this ſubject, I muſt tell you, that one of my hives produced laſt year no leſs than ſixteen queens, which I took from them at different times. An inſtance ſimilar to this is ſcarcely to be found in any of the writers on this ſubject, excepting one; and that is Butler, who ſays, "In the year 1633, there were bred in one hive no leſs than 17 queens." T. S.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

AS the beſt illuſtration of the value of opinions and principles muſt be found in example, I beg to ſubmit the following inſtances to you, of the effects of the Calviniſtic opinions, and thoſe of the *true* Church of England.

In Hume's Hiſtory of England, chap. ii. of the Commonwealth, A. D. 1658, is the following account of Cromwell's reflections on his paſt life; and in a ſmall publication of "Some Paſſages in the Life and Death of the Earl of Rocheſter," by Biſhop Burnet, is the account of the penitence of Lord Rocheſter.

At length the fever increaſed, and he began to entertain ſome thoughts of death, and to caſt his eye towards that future exiſtence, whoſe idea had once been intimately preſent to him; though ſince, in the hurry of affairs, and the ſhock of wars and factions, it had, no doubt, been conſiderably obliterated. He aſked Goodwin, one of his preachers, if the doctrine was true, that the elect could never fall, or ſuffer a final reprobation? "Nothing more certain," replied the preacher. "Then I am ſafe," ſaid the Protector, "for I am ſure that I once was in a ſtate of grace." And ſo far had the illuſions of fanaticiſm prevailed over the plaineſt dictates of natural morality, that he aſſumed more the character of a mediator, in interceding for his people, than that of a criminal, whoſe atrocious violation of ſocial duty had, from every tribunal, human and divine, merited the ſevereſt vengeance!

The following relates to Lord Rocheſter:

In his laſt illneſs he was wounded both in body and mind. Now the hand of God had touched him; and, as he ſaid, it was not only a general dark melancholy over the mind, ſuch as he had formerly felt, but a moſt penetrating cutting ſorrow. So that, though in his body he ſuffered extreme pain for ſome weeks, yet the agonies of his mind ſometimes ſwallowed up the ſenſe of what he felt in his body. He gave it in charge to be told to one, for whom he was much concerned, that, though there were nothing to come after this life, yet all the pleaſures he had ever known in ſin were not worth the torture he had felt in his mind. He conſidered he had not only neglected and diſhonoured, but had openly defied his Maker, and had drawn many others into the like impieties; ſo that he looked on himſelf as one that was in great danger of being damned. He then ſet himſelf wholly to turn to God unfeignedly, and to do all that was poſſible, in the little remainder of life which was before him, to redeem thoſe great portions of it, that he had formerly ſo ill employed.

The whole continued account of this repentance is intereſting in the higheſt degree. But ſufficient has been detailed to form the contraſt with the laſt Calviniſtic opinions of Cromwell.

Yours, &c. S. M. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 15.

AN Engliſh reader will thank any of your learned and ingenious correſpondents to give a good tranſlation of the Latin inſcription on Dr. Johnſon's monument in the cathedral of St. Paul; and a Latin reader wiſhes to have the Greek characters, at the head of that inſcription, viz. ΑΧΩ, decyphered; and, at the ſame time, challenges any ſcholar to prove that the Latin inſcription is elegant and claſſical. And I wiſh to hear likewiſe a *defence*, in point of Latin, of the ſhort, but, I muſt ſay, offenſively adulatory inſcription, under the ſtatue of Charles II. at

at the College of Phyſicians, Warwick-lane:

Utriuſque fortunæ exemplar
Ingens in adverſis Deum
Probavit in proſperis ſeipſum
Hujuſce collegii ſtator.

Yours, &c. PHILORETES.

THE PURSUITS OF ARCHITECTURAL INNOVATION. No. LXII.

OLD SARUM.

PERHAPS there is no ſpot in the kingdom where little more than geometrical lines, cut in the boſom of the ground, are left to guide the Curious in hiſtoric ſearch after evidences of grandeur, and lofty ſtate, than this remain.

The principal part of the deſign, with reference to plan, is a circle of more than 1,500 feet in diameter, which, with the interior, or ſecond circle, is well preſerved; that is, as far as the earth-works go, as there are but few veſtiges of the walls to be met with. The uſual approach is along a gradual aſcent to the firſt foſs, 140 feet wide, over which there is, at preſent, to the South Eaſt, a narrow paſs of earth (guarded by a mole of earth likewiſe) to the firſt mound, or entrenchment. Here is an opening into the area, but no appearance of ſtone-work, to mark the gate of entrance; nor, indeed, in tracing round the ſummit of the intrenchment, is there any wall to be met with, except at the North Weſt, where is an excellent ſpecimen of ſuch defence, forty feet in length, eight feet in thickneſs, and about ten feet in height. Many of the facing-ſtones are left, regularly diſpoſed, and nicely jointed. In this area (width, from entrenchment to ſecond foſs, 310 feet) are three ridges of earth, ſtretching acroſs the ſpace (they being entrenchments for the ſupport of interior walls). One bears to the South Weſt, another to the North Eaſt, and a third due Eaſt. In the diviſion to the North Eaſt ſtood the cathedral; and we are informed by Price *, that, in his time, the foundations were viſible, though now no traces of them are left. The ridge bearing to the Eaſt, where its line abuts againſt the encircling entrenchment, there has lately been diſcovered, by the falling-in of the earth, a deſcending avenue, of ſtone-work, the courſe of which leads, through the thickneſs of the entrenchment, to the level of the foſs. The avenue here being filled up with rubbiſh, it could not be purſued further. It is conjectured, as there is not the leaſt appearance, in the foſs, of any opening, whereby this avenue had communication to the adjoining grounds, that its plan turned to the right and left, and was continued through the whole thickneſs of the entrenchment; but for what direct purpoſe, we, at this day, find it difficult to determine. The experiment of clearing away the obſtructing materials might not prove a fruitleſs attempt, thereby to determine ſo curious a matter; but where are thoſe who have either inclination, or the means, to ſet about ſuch an act? Alas! men's ſtudies are now nearly turned from the paths of Antiquity. Speculations in earth-works, for canals, lead-mines, coal-mines, copper-mines, tin-mines, &c. &c. are your only "rage." Hope, then, for antiquarian enterpriſe, headed by the great and affluent, is, I fear, but a meer illuſion. A weak endeavour, to this purpoſe, from a few individuals, circumſcribed by narrow means, is all we are to look forward to, in aid of *this* good old cauſe; which cauſe, I find, from conſtant experience, ſeems to be on the decline. Oft has expectation made me conclude renovation was nigh; 800 dignified aſſociates ſigning their names to reſtore the ſickly flame: but the heat ſoon ſubſides, and cold indifference follows the initials of the noble Liſt.

The ſecond foſs is, in width, 122 feet, a circular form ſtill; when, holding on the South Eaſt direction, as at the firſt entrance, a ſecond paſs over this ſecond foſs brought me to the grand entrance, leading into the ſecond area. The way became extremely difficult, from the declivity of the ground; and the danger (or labour) was not a little heightened by the immenſe maſſes of wall, on either hand, hanging in a ſuſpended ſtate, which marked out this terrific entrance. The facing-ſtones have been all purloined, and the rubble alone remains; a very rock of maſonry; for, ſo tenacious are the materials, that, notwithſtanding ſome of the work is fallen, it ſtill retains the true poſition of the ſeveral courſes. Although no preciſe idea can be ſubmitted, as to the deſign of this entrance, in towers, turrets, arches, and the like objects; yet, from a ſituation ſo commanding, from walls ſo mighty, it muſt have been inacceſſible to warlike aſſaults,

* See his Obſervations on the Cathedral Church of Saliſbury, 1753.

ſaults, while defended by warlike zeal. That loſt, and even theſe walls left defenceleſs and forſaken, they have become a prey to ruin; neighbouring buildings want wrought ſtone; cottages want hearth-ſtones; and roads want ſtones to repair them with. Time here has been but a looker-on, unemployed; a meer lounger in this ſcene of waſte. Man, provident man, has reduced our inveſtigations, ſince Price ſurveyed this place, even to what we find. Come, it is well it is no worſe. We are in the ſecond area (ſtill circular), width 318 feet. Nought but an indiſcriminate heap of earth, deep dells, and irregular ridges, meet my ſight; of wall not the leaſt particle; and Conjecture, that kind attendant on all explorators, was wholly uſeleſs on the occaſion, a meer "ſleeping" guide; ſo I even gave up the purpoſe, to arrange out the caſtle wards, keep, hall, and the long *et cetera*, contenting myſelf, as I ſtood in the centre of the whole work, by exclaiming, "Sarum! what art thou now but a prodigious elevation of earth! a ſilent recorder of the fate of names renowned! of holds, once ſtrong and daring! What though, while here I ſet my foot, I can well figure to myſelf the array of thy antient iron defenders; ſee them wield the ſword, bend the bow, advance the lance, or raiſe the ſhield; ſee their mail enclo-ſures glitter in the ſun's reſplendent beams; yet your pride of glorious arms is now no more. And ſtill, as I venture to ſtand on the very brink of the encircling line to this, thy ſecond area, to gain me a glimpſe on the other ſpace below, juſt where my brother Price lays down the ſite of the Cathedral Church, that I may imagine I behold the congregated brethren paſs on in ſolemn ſtate; hear, through the ſtoried windows tranſparent ſhew, the ſong of praiſe. The ſolemn ſounds ſwell on the ambient air, and now they die in diſtant aiſles. Subduing force of ſweereſt harmony! I bow, in token of ſubmiſſion; my grim-viſaged attendants too let fall their uplifted weapons; their uproars ceaſe; and they, like me, become ear-bound priſoners to the choral charm!" Wave, wave your magic wand, all potent ſuſceptibility, until my recollection of paſt events ſubſide in a calm return to preſent occurrences!

NEW SARUM, or SALISBURY.

I ſhall firſt mention, that there are ſeveral antient houſes remaining in this city, conſtructed with ſtone, of various dimenſions; their dreſſings regular, evincing great accommodation in their plans; and, from the number and lightſomeneſs of the windows, and other decorations, manifeſting that ſuch abodes, when in their original order, diffuſed every convenience requiſite for conſequential and chearful habitation. Surely, the cuſtoms and manners of our anceſtors, three centuries paſt, by ſome writers, have been but ſuperficially underſtood, or groſsly miſrepreſented; or elſe we ſhould not read in a new publication (on Gardening and Architecture), ideas to the following purport. The author, after preſuming to judge of the merits, and to condemn the *demerits*, of our antient Architecture, thinks gentlemen, who are raiſing or repairing houſes in the country, will do well, in ſome inſtances, to "imitate," to a *certain* degree, our antient modes, for the exteriors; but on no account to follow the *practice* in the interiors; as it is neceſſary, at this day, to live *comfortably* within doors.

The Market-croſs is a beautiful object; but has been moſt cruelly deſpoiled of the upper part of its deſign. We ſuppoſe the finiſhings were ſimilar to thoſe at Malmſbury and Chicheſter.

The Cloſe of the Cathedral is ſurrounded nearly with loſty walls, embattled, having many hanging parapets, turrets; and, in their circuit, preſent four or more gates of entrance (much dilapidated), with a foſs, and other particulars neceſſary to a defenſive work. On the exterior of the wall, to the Eaſt, bearing on the High-ſtreet, are ſtuck a number of ornamented ſtones, of Saxon performance, conſiſting of parts of enriched architraves, cornices, pateræ, ornamented compartments, buſtos, &c. The ſculpture is good; and, allowing for the public ſituation, the mutilations are not very great. There is one particular buſto, placed in a circular-headed receſs, which bears the look of Roman: at any rate, I may preſume to affirm, I have ſeen things of this ſort, no way ſuperior, treaſured in ſplendid collections. Collectors, who never have been inſtigated to look for "Antiques" among our weeds, old walls, and ditches, at leaſt at Salisbury, may now (who knows?) take a peep; and what, at preſent, ſerves as a mark to throw ſtones at, be, in future, placed in cabineted ſecurity, as morſels rare and ineſtimable.

At

At any rate, it may be aſked, how theſe relicks became inſerted in a wall, raiſed about, or ſubſequent to, the finiſhing of the preſent Cathedral Church? It is probable that, when the Cathedral was demolithed at Old Sarum, ſome of the materials were brought from thence to be uſed in the *new works* going on in this place, now, to us who live, *old works*. Be this as it may, theſe ornaments ſhould not be paſſed by unheeded. AN ARCHITECT.

(To be continued.)

MEMOIRS OF Mr. ORME.

(From the Aſiatic Annual Regiſter.)

ROBRT ORME, who died in 1801, was ſon of John Orme, an eminent ſurgeon on the Bombay eſtabliſhment; and afterwards removed to Anjengo, where Robert was born June 1728. He was placed at Harrow ſchool 1736; and removed 1742 to an academy near London, to be inſtructed in the theory of commercial buſineſs. His progreſs here was proportioned to his quickneſs of capacity and aſſiduity of application at ſchool. He was appointed a writer in the Company's ſervice, 1744 or 1745, at Calcutta, where he had an elder brother ſettled. From thence he went to Madras 1752, and in the following year returned to England in company with Captain, afterwards Lord Clive, with whom he lived on terms of the cloſeſt intimacy. Eight years reſidence in India furniſhed him with a conſiderable knowledge of the manners, cuſtoms, and inſtitutions of its inhabitants, and the political conſtitutions of the different ſtates, which procured him an introduction to thoſe who wiſhed for information on the affairs of India, and to Lord Holderneſs, Secretary of State. He went to Madras, 1755, fourth member of the Council; and on the expedition under Admiral Watſon to recover Calcutta, which had been taken by Serauj-ud-Dewlah, Mr. O. ſupported by Col. Laurence, procured the appointment of Col. Clive to command the land forces. The well-known reſult evinced his penetrating ſagacity and ſound judgment. Mr. O. took an active part in the deliberations of the Council of Madras, relative to the military operations in the Carnatic between 1755 and 1759, and was appointed by the Court of Directors eventual ſucceſſor to Lord Pigot in the government of Madras; but he did not continue there long enough to be raiſed to that ſtation. He held the office of Commiſſary-general, 1757, 58, and 59. He cultivated the friendſhip of Admirals Watſon and Pococke, and Capt. Speke who commanded the flag ſhip on the India ſtation, with Mr. Alexander, afterwards Lord Caledon, his deputy as Accountant-general, and with Mr. Dalrymple then under ſtore-keeper at Madras, whom he unſucceſsfully endeavoured to get appointed deputy Accountant after Alexander. His unwearied attention to collecting hiſtorical materials impaired his health ſo much that, 1759, he found it neceſſary to quit India, and return to England with a very ſmall fortune. In the courſe of a year after his return, he began to digeſt the plan of his Hiſtory of the military tranſactions of the Britiſh nation in India, which occupied him two years. The firſt volume was publiſhed 1763, but did not reward his labours by a ſpeedy ſale. A ſecond edition was not called for till 1775. To this volume he prefixed a conciſe hiſtorical diſſertation on the Mahomedan conqueſts and eſtabliſhments in Hinduſtan, compriſing a review of the peculiar character and cuſtoms of the Hindu people; but, having no acquaintance with the learned languages of Aſia, he was led into a few miſtakes and miſconceptions. His Hiſtory of the wars of the Carnatic has not been more celebrated than it deſerves, for the faithful impartiality and uniform accuracy of its narration. He now applied himſelf to the ſtudy of the Greek language, his knowledge of which he completely revived in a few years. About 1769 his friend Lord Clive finally returned from India; but ſoon after his arrival a coolneſs aroſe between them, and terminated in the total diſſolution of their friendſhip ſeveral years before his Lordſhip's death. In 1770 he began to prepare his materials for the ſecond volume of his Hiſtory. The Court of Directors gave him free acceſs to the records at the India Houſe, and appointed him Hiſtoriographer to the Company at a ſalary of 300l. per ann. For the French operations in the Carnatic he aplied himſelf to Lieutenant-general Buſſy, who had borne ſo conſiderable a part in them, and who thought himſelf under ſuch obligations to Mr. O. for the preciſion and impartiality with which he had recorded his actions in his firſt volume, that on his

his going to France he invited him to his *chateau*, treated him with elegant hoſpitality, and furniſhed him with ſeveral authentic documents. This volume, written with equal ability, is more intereſting and comprehenſive than the former. It embraces the whole of the military tranſactions of the Engliſh and French in every part of India from 1756 to 1761, and commences with an hiſtorical ſurvey of Bengal from its ſubjugation by the Muſſulman arms to the conqueſt of Lord Clive, comprifing a ſuccinct account of the riſe and progreſs of the Engliſh commerce in that province, and of the foundation of the ſettlement of Calcutta. Theſe three volumes have juſt been reprinted laſt year. His talents as an hiſtorian were now held in the higheſt eſtimation. Mr. (afterwards Sir William) Jones in a letter, 1778, compliments him as reſtoring our language to its native ſimplicity as perhaps Lord Lyttelton had done; and Dr. Robertſon pays him the higheſt compliment, obſerving that, "when his ſubject admitted of it, his narrative carries his readers along with that intereſting and unwandering attention which diſtinguiſhes his mode of writing hiſtory." In 1782 he publiſhed "Hiſtorical Fragments of the Mogul Empire during the reign of Aurengzebe," a work of great utility, containing within a narrow compaſs a variety of valuable particulars reſpecting the native governments and the European Eſtabliſhments in Hinduſtan. Cloſe application and a ſedentary life had now impaired a conſtitution naturally weak. In 1792 he retired to Ealing; and in the begining of 1801 he fell into a ſtate of weakneſs and languor that prognoſticated ſpeedy diſſolution, and he died Jan. 14, 1801, in his 73d year. His moſt intimate friends knew not that he was married; but in a letter to a particular friend, which, agreeably to the directions he left, was delivered according to its addreſs after his deceaſe, he acknowledges his marriage, and in conſequence thereof the Court of Directors ſettled a ſmall annuity on his widow, for he left no children. He bequeathed to his friend and executor, Mr. Robarts, the preſent chairman of the Court of Directors, all his MSS. and a variety of other valuable hiſtorical materials, with a wiſh that he would preſent them to the Eaſt India company, which has been done, and the following catalogue drawn up by Mr. Wilkins, the Company's librarian.

Printed Books.—Fifty-one volumes, containing one hundred and ninety tracts on the ſubject of India, and the Honourable Company's affairs, from about the year 1750 down to the year 1788.

Manuſcript Books.—Two hundred and thirty-one volumes of various ſizes, chiefly bound in vellum, containing a vaſt body of information upon the ſubject of India, in copies which Mr. Orme had permiſſion to make from the records and collections of others, and in original documents, common-place, &c with many uſeful Indexes.

Eight bundles of letters, chiefly from Madras and Bombay, upon the ſubject of the Company's tranſactions in India.

Printed Maps, Charts, Plans, and Views.—Twenty rolls, conſiſting chiefly of foul and ſpare impreſſions of the plates uſed for Mr. Orme's hiſtory.

Twenty rolls, containing ſundry maps and plans.

Thirty-five books, containing maps, plans, and views.

Four port folios, ditto ditto.

Manuſcript Plans and Maps.—Seventeen rolls of plans and maps, chiefly the originals of thoſe engraved for Mr. Orme's Hiſtory.

Hindu Idols.—Six figures in braſs, repreſenting ſome of the principal emblems of the divine attributes, according to their mythology. M. M.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 11.

IN anſwer to your correſpondent's inquiries about ſchool correction, p. 420, give me leave to point out the obſervation of Solomon, Prov. xxii. 15. "*Fooliſhneſs* is bound in the heart of a child; but the rod of correction ſhall drive it far from him;" and to ſolicit from ſome of your correſpondents a definition of this bad quality, whether it means evil habits, bad temper, ſtupidity of intellect, or obſtinate reluctance to learn or ſay a leſſon. In the laſt ſenſe it is termed *ſtubbornneſs*; and inſtances may be produced where a maſter inflicted ſuch a puniſhment with a rattan on the arm of a boy of eight years old, for omitting ſeveral times to ſpell a word of four ſyllables, that the arm exhibited a variety of colours, was much ſwoln and painful for many days; and the cane, in the infliction of ſtripes bending over the ſhoulder blade, left

left ſimilar marks between the ſhoulders. This was juſtified by the practice 40 years ago at a free ſchool in a corporation many miles North of the metropolis, where it was ſaid the boys were flogged till *the blood came*. Theſe obſervations are not meant to revive the queſtion between the partizans of our great epic poet and our great pedagogue about the reality or propriety of academical flogging; but it cannot but be deemed by you and your friends a ſeverity incompatible with the education of boys and the ſpirit of Britons. P. P.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

IF the Church of Rome has no better defender than the *Lover of Truth*, p. 408, it is in piteous caſe.

P. 440. In the extract from Hayley's Life of Cowper, there have droped out the following lines after "endeared"—"to the friends of virtue by the obvious reflection that his writings, excellent as they appear, were excelled by the gentleneſs, the benevolence, and the ſanctity of his life."

P. 409, c. 2. Avington is a rectory.

P. 410. Willis's Additions to his Hiſtory of St. Aſaph from that of Bangor, are all duly inſerted by his new editor.

P. 478, c. 2, l. 11. from bottom, r. Whittingſtall's bargeman. The coach and horſes were redeemed from forfeiture by a fine of 50l. L. M.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 21.

MR. MARR, of Barnet, informs the editors of the Monthly Mag. for June 1803, p. 402, that the line,

Perdere quem vult Jupiter prius dementat,

is *Joſhua Barnes's* tranſlation of two lines in one of Euripides' Incertæ Tragediæ,

—Οταν δε Δαιμων ανδρι προσυνη κακα
Τον μεν ταχιστ' πρωτον,

The laſt line ſhould be

Τον ΝΟΥΝ ταχιστ'Ε,

and in the firſt, ΠΟΡσυνη.

In my edition of Barnes's Euripides, Camb. 1692, p. 515, the Greek is thus tranſlated:

At quando numen miſeras parat viro
Meus læſa primum.

But in the note the Doctor adds a ſimilar ſentiment in a Latin poem of his *own*, intituled "Franciados."

Certe ille deorum
Arbiter ultricem cum vult extendere dextram,
Dementat prius & noſtri confringere vires
Conſilii gaudet.

May we not aſk whether the Doctor would have coined the word *dementat*, or uſed it, if he had not had ſome authority for it.

A ſentiment the reverſe of this occurs in the ſame excerpta from Euripides, and probably made part of the ſame tragedy as the foregoing:

Σωσαι γαρ οπολαν τω θιω δοκη τινα
Πολλην διδωσι προφασιν εις σωτηριαν,
Servare cum quem vult Deus multas ſolet,
Occaſiones tum ſalutiferas dare. P. 510.

In p. 424 of the ſame Monthly Magazine it is ſaid to be given in Duport's "Homeri Gromologia," as a tranſlation of a line in the Supplices of Euripides. On carefully running over Markland's edition of this play, I find no Greek lines correſponding herewith, and therefore conclude the lines, before quoted from an uncertain play, are the lines alluded to.

In the ſame Magazine, p. 430, is mentioned a Greek MS. in the Imperial library at Vienna, of Euſebius's "Eclogæ propheticæ de Chriſto," which gives a very great part of the true Septuagint as it was left by origin. Does this appear to have been collated for Dr. Holmes, or the "French King's Livy, which was within theſe few years brought to him from Mount Athos," by any late editor of Livy?"

P. 417. I conceive the Indian image to be made of the mixt metal called Tootenague.

The inſcription in Liddington hoſpital window is mentioned LXVI. p. 457.

The other inſcription is to be read,

Cælum Patria
Chriſtus via
P. R. 1626.

The inſcription on a mountain near Ruthyn, ſo far from being *unnoticed* and *unexplained*, was engraved in Camden's Britannia, in Gibſon's edition, after Mr. Lluyd, and ſince in Gough's after the editor, vol. II. p. 578, pl. xx. p. 2; where it is explained and deſcribed very differently from your correſpondent. Every conjecture may be right as far as it goes, but *Aemilianus* may have been a Roman or Romanized-Britiſh *tonſucus* or general; and yet not be found in the liſt of Britiſh princes.

P. 419, c. 3, r. Naſh's Worceſterſhire, vol. I. p. 440, and add *John* Denham.

P. 423. Will the account of the ſavage in Aveyron, in the "Rough Sketch

Sketch of Paris," lately publiſhed, ſupply the deficiency complained of by J. H.? Q. Q.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 18.

THE very deciſive ſucceſs of the Vaccine Inoculation having excited ſome curioſity as to the period when Inoculation from Variolous matter was firſt introduced into America and this country; the following articles of intelligence may not be unacceptable.

1721, *July* 22. The phyſicians and ſurgeons of Boſton (New England) being ſummoned, by authority, to meet before the juſtices of the peace, &c. in the town-houſe, came to the following reſolutions concerning the inoculating of the Small Pox.

It appears, by numerous inſtances, that it has proved the death of many perſons ſoon after the operation; and brought diſtempers upon many others, which have, in the end, proved deadly to them.

That the natural tendency of infuſing ſuch malignant filth in the maſs of blood, is to corrupt and putrify it; and, if there be not a ſufficient diſcharge of that malignity, by the place of inciſion, or elſewhere, it lays a foundation for many dangerous diſeaſes.

That the operation tends to ſpread and continue the infection, in a place, longer than it might otherwiſe be.

That the continuing the operation among us is likely to prove of moſt dangerous conſequence.

In this kingdom it fared better.

1721, *Auguſt* 10. Yeſterday morning they began the experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox upon ſix criminals, in Newgate; ſeveral eminent phyſicians belonging to his Majeſty and their Royal Highneſſes, and ſeveral others who are eminent Members of the College and the Royal Society, as alſo ſome noted ſurgeons and apothecaries, being preſent; when Mr. Charles Maitland, the ſurgeon, performed the operation, who, a few years ſince, hath practiſed it in Turkey, and has lately introduced it with ſucceſs into England.

1721, *Auguſt* 16. The Small Pox have plainly appeared upon ſome of the perſons in Newgate, who underwent the experiment of inoculation yeſterday was ſevennight; and 'tis concluded, from the appearing ſymptoms, that the reſt will have them, except one man, who was known to have had them before, on whom the ingraftment of them had made no alteration.

1721, *Sept.* 9. His Majeſty has been graciouſly pleaſed to order a pardon to paſs for the malefactors who underwent the experiment of inoculating the Small-Pox; the practice and ſucceſs of which has been laid before the Council, and received the approbation of having fully anſwered the practitioner's firſt deſcription and account of it; and on Wedneſday laſt they were all diſcharged accordingly.

1722, *June* 23. Dr. Nettleton ſent the Royal Society an account of the ſucceſs of his inoculating the Small-Pox at Halifax and parts adjacent in Yorkſhire; where, it ſeems, out of near 60, who have been thus inoculated, only one died; and 'tis ſaid he has made obſervation, that one fifth part of the inhabitants of that and the neighbouring towns, who have been naturally infected with the Small-Pox, within this year paſt, have died of that diſtemper.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 23.

PERHAPS ſome of your correſpondents, on reading this, may ſend you the *beſt* method for making Inoculation with the Cow-Pox *general* in this kingdom.

I have juſt received a letter from Portſmouth, in which it appears a ſoldier there (who has a wife and four children) was charged *half-a-guinea*, by an apothecary, for inoculating *one* of his children. I have the bill and receipt ſent me; and will let you ſee it, if you deſire it. When ſuch a charge is made to a ſoldier, who, though a ſergeant, has but 24s. a week to maintain himſelf and family, how can the bleſſing of the Vaccine Inoculation benefit the *poor* who are the *bulk* of this kingdom? I have heard that, at a village, a medical man offered to inoculate the poor, on their paying him juſt what they could afford. A few, at firſt, heſitated; but when they were ſhewn, from a late publication, what Dr. Leuſom, and other phyſicians, ſaid in commendation of it, and that they could have the genuine *matter* for the purpoſe, the whole pariſh was inoculated; and thoſe who could afford it paid him ſo well, that he inoculated all the poor *gratis*. Could not ſuch a good Samaritan be found at Portſmouth, and even at every other place in this kingdom? It has been reported, that our Navy has been inoculated. Could not the ſurgeons of our army do the ſame to all the ſoldiers, and their families, *gratis?* No medicines are neceſſary; no danger attends it; and it is an effectual preventative of the Small-Pox.

It has been thought that a fund might be raiſed for the Jennerian Society (but, perhaps, the Society have got a fund ſufficent) to ſend *matter* to a ſurgeon, in each different village, or town, throughout the kingdom, and

pay

Pay him for inoculating the poor, at a certain small sum, by the score, or hundred*, perhaps some such method *must* be taken to make Inoculation with the Cow-Pox *general*; for, although the Jennerian Society have sent Cow-Pox matter to several hospitals in the country, and the governors have advertised that all who apply shall be inoculated *gratis*, yet very few poor, comparatively speaking, have applied. They must be persuaded to it in a friendly manner; and a sermon should be preached, in every parish-church, by order of the bishop, to recommend it; and a printed paper should be sent by the Society for the same purpose.

I have been informed that the following method of sweeping chimneys has been used with success: the chimney-sweeper placed his cloth tight before the fire-place; a large hair brush, made with hair all round the head, was fixed to a common brush-handle, or joint, three feet long; this was put through a hole made in the middle of the cloth, and with this brush he swept the lower part of the chimney; then he screwed on another joint, and swept the chimney higher; and put on joint after joint till the brush reached the top of the chimney. There was a great quantity of soot, and he declared the chimney was swept completely. He charged the same price as if he had sent up a boy; and said all common room and kitchen chimneys might be thus swept; and that, in future, he would always use a brush with joints, and never send up a boy; and remarked, that boys never took up any thing but a common hearth brush to sweep chimnies. The chimney-sweeper's cloth should be put on a wooden frame, and would then fit the chimney so tight, that, while the chimney-sweeper was using the handle of the brush, on the outside, in the room, through the hole in the cloth, no soot could fly out in the room.

* As it has, with great truth, been observed by Dr. Lettsom, in your Magazine, that the Small-Pox has been one of the most lucrative sources of emolument to the faculty; in such places where surgeons declined the undertaking, on the terms offered, the Society might send a surgeon, of proper abilities, character, and address, from London, where many might be found to undertake it. It might be a great advantage to them, as many persons of fortune would employ them, in preference, from the recommendation.

Gent. Mag. *June*, 1803.

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Mr. Urban, *Sarum, June* 10.

I HAVE been much pleased with the notices of your intelligent correspondent, Severianus, in your last, and some former numbers of your Miscellany. He seems to enter into the true spirit of what is necessary for a County History. That of Wilts, as he observes, has many peculiar claims to attention. The humble individual, however, must not attempt it, without an adequate support; and, anxious as I feel for the success of exertions so highly laudable, I should seriously regret that these should be productive of any pecuniary embarrassments, which the liberality of this opulent county is not abundantly desirous of preventing. I trust that the worthy members for the county will not suffer the ensuing Summer Assizes to pass over, without renewing the subject in a degree which may ensure the happiest effects. Nothing short of a full and copious topographical history, executed with the utmost perseverance and fidelity, on the plan of the improved edition of Hutchins's Dorset, now issuing from the press, will satisfy the public expectation and desire.

Yours, &c. Inquisitor.

Mr. Urban, *June* 24.

AS the Commentators on Vitruvius differ in opinion respecting the number and disposition of the interior columns suppressed in the dipteros, in order to form the pseudodipteros, I have ventured to offer my sentiments on this matter, which, if thought worthy of notice, please to favour them with a place in your most esteemed Miscellany.

Vitruvius informs us, in b. 3, ch. 1, 2, that the pseudodipteros had eight columns in front, and fifteen in the sides, with the angular ones, of which he gives the temple of Diana, at Magnesia, for an example. This temple was of the diastyle species, and erected by Hermogenes, who, he says, was also inventor of the pseudodipteros; for he took away the interior columns of the dipteros, in number 38, and, by this means, lessened the expence and labour of the work. Now, it must be acknowledged, that peripteræ and dipteræ temples had their posticum, as well as their pronaos and naos, which is evident from the remains of antient temples,

ples, as, for example, the Minerva, in the Peropolis, at Athens; the Theſeus, the Jupiter Pantrellanius, in Ægina, &c. Upon this authority, therefore, we may preſume to ſhew, that an octaſtyle dipteros, with 15 columns in the ſides, if the interior range be ſuppreſſed, it will amount to 34; which, with the two in the front of the pronaos, and the two in that of the poſticum, will complete the number of 38; for, moſt probably, the *interiores ordines columnorum* included theſe four with thoſe of the interior range. As no other mode of ſuppreſſing ſo great a number as 38 columns has been found conſiſtent with the rules given by Vitruvius, in treating on this aſpect, "it has been ſuggeſted, that the text was corrupted, and only the interior range in number 34 ſhould be ſubſtituted in place of the 38;" but this correction ſeems to have proceeded from inattention to the ſtructure of theſe temples, by not conſidering that the poſticum was an appendage to periptere and diptere aſpects, anſwering to the ſame purpoſe as the pronaos, in the oppoſite front. See Newton's Vitruvius, vol. I. p. 51, n. 6, in which he hints at the above ſcheme, in diſpoſing of the 38 columns, as the moſt probable.

Thus, Mr. Urban, the ichnography of the pſeudodiptere temple has been explained, perfectly agreeable to the documents of Vitruvius, without any difficulty whatever; and the inaccuracy likewiſe of his Commentators corrected; there being no reaſon to doubt but the Diana had its poſticum, in common with other antient temples of the periptere, diptere, and pſeudodiptere aſpects; eſpecially as it has been proved above, that temples of theſe aſpects had their poſticum, as well as pronaos; that Vitruvius ſometimes makes uſe of theſe terms for the fore and back-front of temples, as, for inſtance, *dipteros autem octaſtylos et pronao et poſtico*, is no proof to the contrary.

Yours, &c. INVESTIGATOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

WHILE traverſing the plantations of a friend, whoſe public ſpirit has led him to encourage the growth of Engliſh oak, it called to my mind the following paſſage of Thomſon;

"What pity, Cobham, thou thy verdant
files [range,
Of order'd trees ſhouldſt here inglorious
Inſtead of ſquadrons flaming o'er the field,
And long embattled hoſts! when the proud foe
The faithleſs vain diſturber of mankind,
Inſulting Gaul, has rous'd the world to war;
When keen, once more, within their bounds to preſs
Thoſe polliſh'd robbers, thoſe ambitious ſlaves,
The Britiſh youth would hail thy wiſe command, [ſkill."
Thy temper'd ardour, and thy veteran
THOMSON'S SUMMER, (1070.)

Which (being a ſailor myſelf) led to the following reflections ſubmitted to you by way of an addreſs to the tars of Old England. Should you deem them worthy of inſertion in your extenſively circulated Publication, they may catch the eye of a wavering ſailor; and if, as the humble mite of an individual, it ſhould bring ſuch to a proper ſenſe of his duty, you will add to your claim of thanks from your country for laudable exertion; and the attempt is ample gratification to yours, M. R.

An Addreſs to the Tars of Old England, by a Sailor.

My brave Countrymen,

At a time unexampled in the annals of our Hiſtory, when after a ten years ſanguinary ſtruggle, and only a few months receſs, when many of us have ſcarce landed to taſte the ſweets of a long-looked-for peace, are we called by imperious circumſtances to the protection of our beloved King, the defence of our country. At ſuch a time, a brother ſailor ventures to caution you againſt the many ſpecious, deluſive, and falſe inſinuations, boldly and daringly advanced to the prejudice of the heads of the naval department by ſome of the baſeſt hireling prints of the day, whoſe endeavours to render us diſcontented with our directors, deſpondent of their abilities, and diſſatisfied with ourſelves, and with every thing, can be the only means alluded to, in a ſpeech ſent forth to the world, ſtating that the enemy were in poſſeſſion of means furniſhed by an American gentleman to *deſtroy the navy of Great Britain!* For what other means could it be? Red-hot ſhot, greater number of guns or men, ſeamen of ſuperior practice, engineers with greater ſkill, or commanders with more courage, France has in vain fought to oppoſe, or having oppoſed has failed—No! the abominable hope has exiſted of ſowing diſſention among us, and provoking inſubordination. I need not call to your recollections, that in every individual inſtance during the late

late war, ſuch conduct has met its merited puniſhment. The Sandwich, Beaulieu, Temeraire, and Hermione, muſt teach us that no climate however diſtant, or act however vilely executed, has, or can ſcreen its perpetrators from divine vengeance. The noble Earl at the head of the Admiralty is the dread of our enemies, the admiration of Europe. The applauſe of the Senate of the Nation, from impartial, nay even intereſted men, is univerſally his; the integrity of his conduct is above reproach; his valour ourſelves have tried: his diſcipline is rigid, but never has its juſtice been queſtioned; his coadjutors are brave men, ſeamen's tried friends, and the rewarders of merit. It would as ill become a ſailor to talk politics as the commander of a fleet, when in ſight of an enemy, to pauſe, at the proſpect of commencing action, upon the policy or propriety of his orders. Having accepted ſuch, every one knows his province is to take, burn, ſink, and deſtroy, his buſineſs to fight, his hope for victory; his reſolution, to conquer or to die! Such, my brave fellows, in deſpight of all the means poſſeſſed by our ambitious foe, has been hitherto the example of our leaders; and ſuch, I am ſure, will awaken us all to immediate and active exertion. At this time, when traitorous calumny is buſy to reproach us with tardineſs, I exhort you to come forward with that manly readineſs, that hearty will, and that native ſpirit, which has ever characterized Britiſh ſailors: beſides, a golden harveſt awaits you; the enemy have veſſels homeward-bound from almoſt every port, which their crafty ruler has ſought to cover by procraſtination. Be it ours to convince him duplicity can be detected, uſurpation repreſſed, inſolence puniſhed, and the balance of power in Europe equalized, by that Iſland he has had the audacity to aſſert could not alone withſtand his ambition. Many of us will doubtleſs undergo privations; many be called from our cottages, where comfort is our lot; from endearing, from domeſtic ſcenes; which, through years of turbulent ſervice, imagination has fondly anticipated; but let us remember, that to preſerve thoſe comforts, to preſerve our nation's honour, our king's happineſs; to bring the preſent diſpute to a ſpeedy termination, when we may return to the boſoms of our families and friends, with, I truſt, increaſe of wealth and honour (whatever may be the means to oppoſe us) muſt be the reſult of *our* prompt, loyal, manly, and ſteady exertions.

A SAILOR.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 1.

I AM induced through the medium of your valuable and widely circulated Magazine, to give the publick the following account of an apple-tree, roſe from the kernel of the Hampton quinning, ſown in the year 1795, and now growing at Eaſtington in this county. In 1801 it produced almoſt a buſhel (ſingle meaſure) of apples, very ſimilar to the original fruit, nearly of the ſame ſize, and very little inferior in flavor. In 1802 it bore a few dozens of fine fruit, and in the preſent year (1803) there is every proſpect of a plentiful crop, the tree having ſhewn a peculiarly fine bloſſom. This tree is not only remarkable for its early production of fruit, but for its extraordinary ſize and the great luxuriance of its growth. Its dimenſions are as follow:

	ft.	in.	
The body, in height	8	6	
— in girth	0	10½	at the top
— —	0	11½	middle
— —	1	11½	bottom.
Several branches in length	11	9	
Ditto in girth	0	6 and 6½	

Seedling apple-trees in this county ſeldom begin to bloſſom before they are ten years old, and never bear any conſiderable quantity till they are ſixteen years old or upwards. In ſome counties they are much later in bearing. Mr. Knight (of Hereford ſhire) in his ingenious and well-written treatiſe on the culture of the apple and pear, obſerves that ſome trees which he raiſed did not bloſſom till they were ſixteen years old; others have bloſſomed in the ninth and tenth year; and two plants have produced fruit at five years old; but he adds that theſe inſtances of early maturity are ſo very rare, that only two have occurred in more than twenty thouſand ſeedlings that have come under his obſervation. Yours, &c.

WILLIAM DAVIES, M. A.
Rector of Rockhampton, Glouceſterſhire.

Mr. URBAN, *Sheffield, April* 9.

THE following caſe deſerves to be recorded, not only as a matter of curioſity, but as it may be inſtrumental

to

to the relief of perſons who labour under the infirmity here deſcribed.

In the beginning of December 1801, Elizabeth Sellers, a ſcholar in the Girls charity ſchool, Sheffield, aged 13, loſt her voice; ſo that ſhe was unable to expreſs herſelf on any occaſion, otherwiſe than by a whiſper. She, however, enjoyed very good health, and went through ſeveral employments in the ſchool, ſuch as knitting, ſewing, ſpinning on the high and low wheel &c. without *any indulgence*. Read audibly ſhe could not; and her infirmity reſiſted, without intermiſſion, all medical aſſiſtance—till, in the evening of the 20th of March 1803, ſhe, hearing ſome of her ſchoolfellows ſinging a hymn, in which ſhe wiſhed to join, went up to one Sarah Milner, and whiſperingly begged that ſhe would ſhout down her throat. Milner at firſt was ſhocked at the propoſal, and refuſed to comply with her requeſt. But at length, through her repeated ſolicitations, ſhe conſented, and ſhouted down her throat with all her might; upon which Sellars immediately regained her voice, and, to the aſtoniſhment of the whole ſchool, wept and ſung as if ſhe had been almoſt in a ſtate of derangement, and has continued in poſſeſſion of her voice ever ſince. According to her account, her firſt ſenſation upon the loſs of her voice was as if ſhe had a lump in her throat: and ſhe can aſſign no reaſon for her requeſt to Milner, but that ſhe thought her compliance would relieve her.

Yours, &c. EDW. GOODWIN.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 10.

AMONG the other imputations brought againſt Caſaubon as an editor, by Villebrun, alluded to in vol. LXXI. p. 1025, is, that he is not to be depended on in citing MSS.; the two of Athenæus, in the poſſeſſion of Villebrun, and five of Strabo, which he completely collated, being ſufficient proof of this aſſertion. It is hoped the Oxford Editor, and the Engliſh tranſlator, of Strabo, will avail themſelves of this hint. CLASSICUS.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 8.

MR. MUIRHEAD, librarian to the Univerſity of Glaſgow, in his Travels over part of Europe in 1787 and 1789, deſcribing *Piſa*, p. 419, ſays, "The monuments in the *Campo Santo* are particularly deſcribed by Noris, in his *Cenotaphia Piſana*, a learned work." There are "the two inſcriptions on marble ſet up in the South wall of this fine cloiſter, containing the particulars of honours decreed by the Piſan colony to the memories of Lucius and Caius *Cæſars*, adopted ſons of Auguſtus, and his grandſons by his daughters Julia and Agrippa. In theſe we ſee authentic notices of ſome of the funeral rites obſerved by the Romans, with the manner of their public mournings, &c. &c. A triumphal arch and ſtatue was decreed to Caius, and to him and Lucius equeſtrian ſtatues*, which, if ever carried into execution, have been long ſince deſtroyed." Theſe inſcriptions are ſuppoſed to have belonged to an *Auguſteum*, or temple of Auguſtus, at Piſæ. They were printed with a learned illuſtration by Cardinal Noris, at Venice, 1681, and at Piſa 1764, 4to. They are alſo engraved by Gori. Inſc. Ant. vol. II. p. 10, tab. ii.

Mr. URBAN, *June* 20.

IN your Magazine for May, p. 397, a correſpondent, who ſubſcribes himſelf Σ. has communicated his remarks on the newly-diſcovered inſcription on the great pillar near Alexandria. As I take ſome intereſt in this curious diſcovery, I ſhould have been happy to receive any information from others, or to throw any light on the ſubject myſelf.

The objections of your correſpondent to the inſcription as preſented by Dr. Raine, are ſo groundleſs, injudicious, and abſurd, that by men of the ſmalleſt pretenſions to claſſical knowledge, a ſerious attempt to refute them would be deemed wholly ſuperfluous, and would raiſe the author of this paper to a rank, to which I ſhall leave it to the literary world how far he is entitled. I cannot avoid obſerving that a man who aſſumes the character of a Greek ſcholar, and ſpells Διὸς Ἀλεξάνδρου with a σ inſtead of a ς, muſt be ſuperficial and contemptible indeed. I feel ſome indignation at the very indecent manner in which he has treated that moſt reſpectable ſcholar Dr. Raine. I cannot deſcend to abuſive altercation. Do ſuch characters excite a greater ſhare of pity or contempt? For my part, I pity them.

For the ſatisfaction of your readers I refer them to a letter on the ſubject of the inſcription, which appeared in the

* See Wright's Travels in Bruſſa, vol. I. pp. 136, 385.

British

British Critic of this month, subscribed by one of the gentlemen who discovered it. A. B.

*** A Friend to the memory of the late Mr. Smeaton wishes to be informed when it is likely the second volume of his "Reports" will make its appearance.

The first, valuable as it is, for the practical science therein contained, is yet imperfect, by the want of the Engravings, which the Committee of Civil Engineers promised to supply with the second volume. He is unwilling to attribute its not forthcoming to a want of sale for the former volume; or, should it prove so, that can only have happened from the imperfect state in which it is published, or from the publick not being properly made sensible of the great mass of important information it contains. He trusts the Committee will yet keep their promise in publishing the second volume; or that they will, at any rate, furnish the purchasers of the first with the Engravings necessary to complete it.

Alphabetical List of the principal Technical Terms introduced into the Pursuits of Architectural Innovation.

FAÇADE. Any considerable erection that stands before the front of the main edifice. From our antient Architecture take one example; the treble grand entrances into the West front of Exeter cathedral.

Fantastic order of Architecture.—This order owes it origin purely to the inventive genius of modern times. Prejudice, Innovation, *Improvement*, mixing their films together, engendered this prodigy, and sent it into the world as something *new*: yet at the same time it was proclaimed out as something *old*. New, as from its appearance novel-hunters become instigated to re-build or change the exteriors of their dwellings, thereby creating "good jobs" for professional men. Old, because such patrons are told the mode resembles the stately mansions of their ancestors. The first position is true, as its mode is become the "rage." The second position is false, as it has no original standard, sacred to Antiquity, to bring forward in proof. It may be said to be a mixture of all styles, yet a faithful resemblance of none; for, in the "Designs" after this Order, we may see a Dorick colonade gabled up with the West fronts of two antient country churches; an embattled parapet supporting a cupola; a pointed groined cieling, finishing with an eldarado sky-light; pointed windows, embellished with Ionic pilasters; French trellage and looking-glasses, lining the sides of pointed niches, &c. &c. In short, this Order may be said to be at odds with architectural propriety, precedent, and common sense; insulting Antiquity in England, and that of Greece and Rome; examples to which purpose may be thus exemplified: Towers and the choir decorations in Westminster-abbey; courts of King's-bench and Chancery, Westminster-hall; the South front of Guildhall, London; Arundel castle; Laycock nunnery, Wilts; the greater parts of the West fronts of Hereford and St. David's cathedrals; much in Windsor castle; ditto in the choirs of Salisbury and Lichfield cathedrals; St. Margaret's church, Westminster; Gate to the Treasury, Whitehall, &c. &c. From the proscribed space in this Miscellany, not any more offences against Architectural Law will here be cited; and this article may be concluded by quoting the old adage, "Shoot Folly as it flies."

Fascia. A flat member in a cornice, or otherwise, that is larger than a fillet.

Feasts. Grand representations to be met with in our antient Sculptures and Paintings. Examples, in the historical frieze in Edward the Confessor's chapel, Westminster-abbey; the famous Lynn Brass*; the Louterell Psalter (in possession of —— Wild, Esq. Wiltshire), &c. &c.

Feretory. A place, or chapel, in a church, wherein is erected a shrine; a situation still retaining this appellation is behind the High Altar, in Durham cathedral. In this Feretory once stood the gorgeous shrine of St. Cuthbert.

Fibula. A ring, or broach, to fasten various parts of our ancestors' garments. These ornaments are continually dug up, and are found to be either of bronze, silver, or gold, enlarged with precious stones, &c.

Fillet. A small flat moulding in a cornice, &c.

Finial. In our antient works, is the foliage, which terminates the forms of pinnacles, pediments, to buildings, or monuments, &c.

Finish. Is the crowning of all kinds of works, by entablatures, parapets, battlements, pediments, turrets, spires, &c. &c.

First stone. The ceremony of laying the first stone, or stones, of a public edifice is a very antient custom among us, and much of its original pomp is

* Both subjects engraved in Ancient Sculpture and Painting.

still

ſtill preſerved, on the like occaſion, at this day. We find that, when the firſt ſtone of a Cathedral was laid, the King, Queen, Biſhops, and the principal of the Nobility, of both ſexes, aſſiſted at the work, either by laying each a ſtone, as making part of the foundation, or contributing largely towards the intended edifice.

Flints. In many of our antient buildings, this material has been uſed to conſtruct the walls. In ſome reſpects they are but partially introduced, with the uſual ſtone courſes, in order to give the face of the wall various geometrical forms; and, in a few inſtances, they are ſeen ſquared and jointed to that nicety, ſo as to render the work a matter of curioſity and wonder. Specimens of this kind at Norwich.

Floor. In our ancient ſtructures they are made with oak, but preſent no particular architectural figure, ornament, &c.

Flutings. Indents, of a half round, cut in columns, and other decorations. A variety of ſpecimens of this kind in our Saxon Architecture, and are given in lines, perpendicular, ſpiral, diamonded, or diagonal-wiſe.

Foliage. That ſpecies of enrichment, which either repreſents, in a certain degree, particular flowers, plants, or ſuch flowing leafage as is imagined by the taſte of the carver.

Font. In our antient churches their deſigns are varied to an infinity of workmanſhip, which ſeems to have no bounds. Some are extremely ſimple in their make; and others profuſely grand, being charged with religious and hiſtorical ſubjects. A few of the original covers belonging to them are yet remaining, of beautiful and exquiſite carpentry and ſculpture. One of this nature is in Sudbury church, Suffolk.

Fool. In our antient Sculptures and Paintings, the dreſs and paraphernalia of this character are ſet forth according to the ſeveral ages, and faſhions, in which ſo lively and entertaining a domeſtic was employed and encouraged.

Form. Architecturally explained, is the ſhape or appearance of any building, religious or civil. Conſidering the plan, it is either ſquare, oblong, round, octangular, irregular, &c. In the elevation, it is either lofty, or of a proſcribed height, conſtructed with plain walls, or ſet forth with columns, receſſes, porches, towers, ſpires, &c. (and ſo the ſeveral decorations) conveying to the mind an idea of taſte, grandeur, and magnificence.

Fountain. Not one antient remain of this nature to be pointed out in the kingdom (at leaſt as far as our reſearch has carried us), unleſs the relick of the Laver, or Conduit, in the area of the cloiſters of Durham cathedral, may be allowed to be of ſufficient conſequence to convey a thought of what once it was, a ſplendid fountain. However, in our Miſſals are to be ſeen a few examples of ſuch objects, both of plain work, or enriched with ſtatues, ſpouting water, &c.

Frater-houſe, or *Refectory.* The hall, or chamber, in our monaſteries, wherein the brethren took their daily repaſts. This building was uſually ſituated on the South ſide of the cloiſters, provided the cloiſters were on the South ſide of the church, as at Weſtminſter, Durham, Saliſbury, &c.

Freed-ſtool. A ſeat in our monaſteries, made of ſtone, whereon, when ſeated, it proved a ſanctuary for thoſe who had fled there for protection. The firſt granted was by Athelſtan to John de Beverly, in which minſter it now remains *. Another is in the Priory church of Hexham.

Friar. The habit of this religious was very ſimple, yet graceful; and may be ſeen expreſſed in our antient Sculptures and Paintings.

Freeze. The ſecond, or middle member of an entablature. In our antient Architecture it always ſhews a hollow, and is given plain, or filled with ornament, figures, &c.

Frett. An ornament, conſiſting of fillets, interſecting one another at right angles. Examples to be met with in Saxon architecture. At this hour there is a rage for this ſpecies of ornament, in every claſs of building.

Mr. URBAN, *June 25.*

IF I might be ſo bold, I would wiſh to recommend to the lovers of Gray, and the Pindaric, an ode, which, from the ſingular manner in which it has been preſented to the publick, may not have met with all the notice which I think it deſerves. At the ſame time, in return for the *favour* I *thus* confer upon them, I requeſt the aid of their perſpecuity to underſtand ſeveral obſcurities in it, which I cannot penetrate.

At the end of "Britiſh Monachiſm,

* Engraved in No. 12, of Ancient Architecture of England.

by

by T. D. Fosbrooke" (a recent publication), is an Ode, entitled "Vengeance, or the Count of Julian." Few men, I presume, would think of finding a Pindaric Ode at the end of such a work; and few Poets, probably, would think of opening such a work. My presumption, therefore, in submitting it to their notice as a jewel which they may have overlooked, will not, I hope, incur their displeasure; and though the difficulties I labour under, in understanding this poem, may to them appear ridiculous, I hope they will not the less assist me with their superior sagacity. I wish to know, in the first stanza, what is meant by "the blazing stream of Fire?" and whether "the thunder of their way" is an anachronism? Whether the descriptions of an approaching army in the first stanza, and of an awaiting one in the second, are descriptions of one and the same, or of two different armies? and if the latter case, which is intended for the Gothic, and which for the Moorish? I conclude Julian is with the Moorish, and should give the second stanza to the Moorish, and the first to the Gothic, did not the first answer better to an invading army, which the Moorish was. "*They*," in the first stanza, and "*We*," in the second, seem to make them different armies. And who are meant by "*We?*" And whose by "*our Banners*;" and "*our* driving battle," in subsequent stanzas? If by *our* is meant the Moorish, and we are made parties with them because Julian is with them; yet, in the first stanza of the second system, we seem to leave their camp, and are shewn it at a distance, and seem to point it out to the Gothic king; yet, in the very same stanza, we become parties again with the Moors, and the Count of Julian, bidding "Revenge unfurl *our* banners thus," &c. The Poet, in short, seems sometimes to speak in his own person, sometimes in that of Julian, and sometimes in that of one of the two armies engaged; which occasions confusion and obscurity. My last question is, why "the winter's flood" is introduced in the second stanza, of the second system? If any of your readers should feel inclined to elucidate any of these obscurities, they would greatly conduce to my satisfaction. If the Author of the Ode should be a reader of your Miscellany himself, he will be the best able to explain his own performance; and probably will not feel unwilling to gratify a sincere admirer of a very large portion of that Ode. V. W.

Descent and Alliances of William Egerton, LL.D. Prebendary of Canterbury, and his Heirs.

Lord Chancellor Egerton.

THE character and fame of Lord Chancellor Ellesmere, the founder of the house of Bridgewater, is too well known to require much notice or enlargement here. His life may be found in all our national works of Biography; and his memory yet lives, not only in the records of the Court of Chancery, but in the annals of our general history.

In 1581, he was appointed Solicitor General; in 1592, Attorney General; in 36 Eliz. he was appointed Master of the Rolls; and two years afterwards Lord Keeper of the Great Seal.

On the accession of King James he was raised to the Peerage, and three days afterwards constituted Lord Chancellor of England. Nov. 7, 1616, he was created Viscount Brackley, and died March 15, 1616-17, aged 77.

John, first Earl of Bridgewater.

His eldest surviving son and heir, John, who succeeded him in the Barony of Ellesmere and Vicounty of Brackley, was immediately afterwards, May 27, 1617, created Earl of Bridgewater. His character may be seen in his epitaph, at Little Gaddsden, in Hertfordshire, which is printed in Collins's Peerage. But, perhaps, the circumstance which will make his name most sacred to posterity, is his patronage of Milton, who wrote for him the exquisite Mask of Comus, which was presented before him, 1634, at Ludlow Castle, where he kept his court as Lord President of the Marches of Wales. He died Dec. 4, 1649, aged 70.

The Marriage of John, first Earl of Bridgewater.

The marriage of this earl with Lady Frances Stanley, second daughter and coheir of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, gave his posterity a descent from nearly all the most illustrious blood in the kingdom. This marriage was probably produced by the preceding alliance between the families; for the mother of Lady Frances, Alice, Countess Dowager of Derby, who was daughter of Sir John Spencer of Althope, remarried, in 1600, the earl's father, Lord Chancellor Ellesmere.

The character and singular death of Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, has given him

him much intereſt and ſome celebrity. His premature and unhappy fate undoubtedly aroſe from his immediate deſcent from the crown. For his mother, the Lady Margaret, was only child of Henry Clifford, Earl of Cumberland, by Lady Eleanor Brandon, his firſt wife, daughter and co-heir of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, by Mary Tudor, daughter of King Henry VII. and widow of Louis XII. King of France.

The celebrated Anne, Counteſs of Dorſet, Pembroke, and Montgomery, in her MS Memoirs of her anceſtors the Cliffords, gives the following account. Speaking of Henry, the firſt Earl of Cumberland, ſhe ſays, "After many royal favours, the greateſt, wherein King Henry VIII. did expreſs the moſt of his affection and reſpect unto this earl, was his willingneſs to have his niece, the Lady Eleanor Brandon, his youngeſt ſiſter's youngeſt daughter, married to this earl's eldeſt ſon, Henry, Lord Clifford; which marriage was accompliſhed and ſolemnized at Midſummer, the 27th year of his reign, in 1537, in the houſe of her father, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, which was then a goodly palace, in Southwark, near London, and hard-by St. Mary Overy's there; the king himſelf being preſent in perſon at the marriage; which marriage was celebrated that time four years, after the death of the Lady Eleanor's mother, who was Mary the French Queen.

"For the more magnificent entertainment of the young lady, the great gallery and tower at Skipton were built: which gallery and tower, ſo ſuddenly built, were the chief reſidence, when in Craven, of the Counteſs of Pembroke and Dorſet; the round tower there being the ſaid Counteſs's lodging chamber; the ſaid caſtle being totally demoliſhed in December 1649, having been made a garriſon on both ſides.

"Henry, 2d Earl of Cumberland, was born 1517, and was about twenty years old when he was married to the Lady Eleanor Brandon, who lived wife to this earl about ten years and five months; half of the time thereof when he was Lord Clifford, the other half when her huſband was Earl of Cumberland; for ſhe died in Brougham Caſtle, in Weſtmoreland, about the latter end of November, in 1547, and was buried in the vault in Skipton church, in Craven, leaving but one child after her at her death, which was the Lady Margaret Clifford, afterwards Counteſs of Derby.

"The Lady Margaret Clifford, when ſhe was about fifteen years old, was married, in much glory, in the chapel at Whitehall, King Philip and Queen Mary being both preſent at the ſaid marriage, to Henry Stanley, Lord Strange, on February 7, 1555; which Lord Strange, by the death of his father Edward, became Earl of Derby on October 4, 1572.

"He died 1593; and the ſaid Margaret overlived him three years and more; for ſhe died Sept. 29, 1596, in her houſe, then newly built, in Clerkenwell, without the Cloſe, at London, when ſhe was about fifty-ſix years old, and was buried in the Abbey, at Weſtminſter. She had two ſons by him, who were ſucceſſively, one after another, earls of Derby.

"Her eldeſt ſon Ferdinando, Earl of Derby, died before her, April 16, 1594, leaving only daughters behind him.

"Her 2d ſon William, Earl of Derby, died a little before Michaelmas, in 1641, leaving his ſon James, Earl of Derby*, to ſucceed him; who was beheaded at Bolton, in Lancaſhire, in October 1651†."

JOHN, SECOND EARL OF BRIDGEWATER.

Sir Henry Chauncy has given the following character of this amiable nobleman in his Hiſtory of Hertfordſhire. "He was a perſon of a middling ſtature, ſomewhat corpulent, with black hair, a round viſage, a modeſt and grave aſpect, a ſweet and pleaſant countenance, and a comely preſence. He was a learned man, delighted much in his library, and allowed free acceſs to all who had any concerns with him. His piety, devotion in all acts of religion, and firmneſs to the eſtabliſhed church of England, were very exemplary; and he had all other accompliſhments of virtue and goodneſs. He was very temperate in eating and drinking, but remarkable for hoſpitality to his neighbours, charity to the poor, and liberality to ſtrangers. He was complaiſant in company, ſpoke ſparingly, but always very pertinently; was true to his word, faithful to his friend, loyal to his prince, wary in counſel, ſtrict in juſtice, and punctual in all his actions."

(To be concluded in our next.)

* His repreſentative and heir is the preſent Duke of Athol.

† From a copy of the Memoirs, in Brit. Muſ. Harl MSS. 6177.

81 *Philoſophical Tranſactions of the Royal Society of London, for the Year* 1802. *Part I.*

WHILE the advertiſement prefixed to each publication proclaims the increaſe of members who form this Society, the ſelection of papers proves either the increaſing paucity of communications, or reſignation of particular ſubjects to other modes of publication; as, Antiquities to the Society of Antiquaries, Medical Papers to the Medical Society, Natural Hiſtory to the Linnæan Society, &c. &c.

We ſhall continue our review of what the preſent volume affords; which opens, as uſual, with the Croonian lecture, on the power of the eye to adjuſt itſelf to different diſtances when deprived of the cryſtalline lens; by Everard Home, eſq. Mr. H, in 1724, laid before the Society ſome experiments ſuggeſted and made on this ſubject by the late Mr. Ramſden, whoſe eloge is here given. Dr. Young, in his Bakerian lecture laſt year, had advanced ſome experiments to prove that the adjuſtment of the eye to different diſtances depends on the cryſtalline lens, and aſcribes Mr. Ramſden's phænomena to different cauſes. He framed an optometer, carrying the eye through a ſmall convex lens with a card with two narrow ſlits before it, whereby the eye will ſee the line as two lines, croſſing each other at the point of perfect viſion, in different places, at different diſtances. With this inſtrument improved experiments were made on a carpenter, whoſe cryſtalline lens had been extracted for a cataract at the age of 50, yet retained his ſight.

The Bakerian lecture, by Dr. Young, is on the theory of light and colours.

Art. III. "An Analyſis of a Mineral Subſtance from North America, containing a Metal hitherto unknown. By Charles Hatchett, Eſq." This metal, preſerved in Sir Hans Sloane's collection in the Britiſh Muſeum, and ſent to him by Mr. Winthrop, is ſo very different from thoſe hitherto diſcovered, that Mr. H, thinking it proper it ſhould be diſtinguiſhed by ſome peculiar name, has, with the concurrence of ſeveral eminent and ingenious chemiſts of this country, given it that of *Columbium*, and thinks it came from the mines of Maſſachuſets. Little can be learnt from analyzing ſo ſmall a portion of this unknown metal. But Mr. H. inclines to think that the time is perhaps not very diſtant when ſome of the newly-diſcovered metals, and other ſubſtances now conſidered as ſimple, primitive, and diſtinct bodies, will be found to be compounds.

Art. IV. "A Deſcription of the Anatomy of the Oxyrynchus Paradoxus. By Mr. Home." This ſingular animal is only found in the freſh-water lakes, where it comes up occaſionally to breathe. It is 17 inches and an half long, from the point of the bill to the top of the tail; has a ſtrong claw on each foot; the tail, in its general ſhape, is very like that of a beaver, with long, ſtrong, coarſe hair; the tongue is two inches long in the hollow between the two jaws, not projecting into the bill; the ſtructure of the bones of the cheſt is peculiar, and it bears ſome reſemblance to the kangaroo: there is a peculiarity alſo in the organs of generation, which do not appear outwardly, and the penis does not convey the urine, and in ſome reſpects approaches to the bird; the female organs open into the rectum, as in birds. The foot, tongue, ſkeleton, and organs of generation, are engraved. It reſembles the amphibia in its ſtructure and mode of living. It ſeems to connect the aquatic birds and reptiles; the heart contains two auricles and two ventricles, and, like the lizard, is oviparous.

Art. V. "On the Independence of the analytical and geometrical Methods of Inveſtigation, and on the Advantages to be derived from their Separation. By Robert Woodhouſe, A. M."

Art. VI. "Obſervations and Experiments upon oxygenized and hyper-oxygenized Muriatic Acid; and upon ſome Combinations of the Muriatic Acid in its Three States. By Richard Chenevix, Eſq."

Art. VII. "Experiments and Obſervations on certain Stony and Metalline Subſtances which at different Times are ſaid to have fallen on the Earth; alſo on various Kinds of Native Iron. By Edward Howard, Eſq." This is an enumeration of ſtones which have fallen from the clouds in different parts of the world, with the moſt unphiloſophical and unſatisfactory attempt to account for them. Inſtead whereof we ſhall refer to the eaſy, ſimple, and clear ſolution of the difficulty which was tranſmitted to Mr. Urban, ſigned T. P. and

and inſerted in our vol. LXVII. p. 180, a very learned Prelate on the Iriſh bench, who, when he was a ſtudent, &c. at Cambridge, was diſtinguiſhed for his ſuperior attainments in mathematicks and philoſophy. After enumerating the various accounts of ſtones ſaid to have *fallen from the clouds* in modern times, Mr. H. determines "they all have pyrites of a peculiar character, a coating of black oxide of iron, an alloy of iron and nickel, and the earths, which ſerve as a ſort of connecting medium, correſpond in their nature, and nearly in their proportions. In the ſtone which fell Dec. 19, 1798, after the appearance of a meteor and a noiſe like thunder, 14 miles North from Benares, in the Eaſt Indies, pyrites and globular bodies are exceedingly diſtinct; in the others they are more or leſs definite; and that from Sienna had one of the globules tranſparent. Meteors or lightning attended the deſcent of the ſtones at both places. Such coincidence of circumſtances, and the unqueſtionable authorities I have adduced, muſt, I imagine, remove all doubt as to the deſcent of theſe ſtony ſubſtances; for, to diſbelieve on the mere ground of incomprehenſibility, would be to diſpute moſt of the works of Nature. All the kinds of iron called *native* contain nickel.

The following account of ſtones fallen in the Eaſt Indies, which was ſent to Sir Joſeph Banks by John Lloyd Williams, Eſq. is ſo very remarkable that we ſhall preſent it to our readers in the words of the author:

"A circumſtance of ſo extraordinary a nature as the fall of ſtones from the heavens could not fail to excite the wonder, and attract the attention, of every inquiſitive mind. Among a ſuperſtitious people any preternatural appearance is viewed with ſilent awe and reverence; attributing the cauſes to the will of the Supreme Being, they do not preſume to judge the means by which they were produced, nor the purpoſes for which they were ordered; and we are naturally led to ſuſpect the influence of prejudice and ſuperſtition in their deſcriptions of ſuch phænomena; my enquiries were therefore chiefly directed to the Europeans, who were but thinly diſperſed about that part of the country. The information I obtained was, that, on the 19th of December, 1798, about 8 o'clock in the evening, a very luminous meteor was obſerved in the heavens, by the inhabitants of Benares and the parts adjacent, in the form of a large ball of fire; and that it was accompanied by a loud noiſe, reſembling thunder; and that a number of ſtones were ſaid to have fallen from it, near Krakhut, a village on the North ſide of the river Goomty, about 14 miles from the city of Benares. The meteor appeared in the Weſtern part of the hemiſphere, and was but a ſhort time viſible: it was obſerved by ſeveral Europeans, as well as natives, in different parts of the country. In the neighbourhood of Juanpoor, about 12 miles from the ſpot where the ſtones are ſaid to have fallen, it was very diſtinctly obſerved by ſeveral European gentlemen and ladies, who deſcribed it as a large ball of fire, accompanied with a loud rumbling noiſe, not unlike an ill-diſcharged platoon of muſquetry. It was alſo ſeen, and the noiſe heard, by various perſons at Benares. Mr. Davis obſerved the light come into the room where he was, through a glaſs window, ſo ſtrongly as to project ſhadows, from the bars between the panes, on a dark-coloured carpet, very diſtinctly; and it appeared to him as luminous as the brighteſt moonlight. When an account of the fall of the ſtones reached Benares, Mr. Davis, the judge and magiſtrate of the diſtrict, ſent an intelligent perſon to make enquiry on the ſpot. When the perſon arrived at the village near which the ſtones are ſaid to have fallen, the natives, in anſwer to his enquiries, told him, that they had either broken to pieces, or given away to the Teſſeldar (native collector) and others, all that they had picked up; but that he might eaſily find ſome in the adjacent fields, where they would be readily diſcovered (the crops being then not above two or three inches above the ground), by obſerving where the earth appeared recently turned up. Following theſe directions, he found four, which he brought to Mr. Davis: moſt of theſe the force of the fall had buried, according to a meaſure he produced, about ſix inches deep, in fields which ſeemed to have been recently watered; and it appeared, from the man's deſcription, that they muſt have lain at the diſtance of about a hundred yards from each other. What he farther learnt from the inhabitants of the village, concerning the phænomenon, was, that about eight o'clock in the evening, when retired to their habitations, they obſerved a very bright light, proceeding as from the ſky, accompanied with a loud clap of thunder, which was immediately followed by the noiſe of heavy bodies falling in the vicinity. Uncertain whether ſome of their deities might not have been concerned in this occurrence, they did not venture out to enquire into it until the next morning, when the firſt circumſtance which attracted their attention was, the appearance of the earth being turned up in different parts of their fields, as before mentioned, where, on examining, they found the ſtones. The

aſſiſtant

aſſiſtant to the collector of the diſtrict, Mr. Erſkine, a very intelligent young gentleman, on ſeeing one of the ſtones, brought to him by the native ſuperintendant of the collections, was alſo induced to ſend a perſon to that part of the country to make enquiry; who returned with ſeveral of the ſtones, and brought an account ſimilar to that given by the perſon ſent by Mr. Davis, together with a confirmation of it from the Cauzy (who had been directed to make the enquiry), under his hand and ſeal. Mr. Maclane, a gentleman who reſided very near the village of Krakhut, gave me part of a ſtone that had been brought to him, the morning after the appearance of the phænomenon, by the watchman who was on duty at his houſe; this, he ſaid, had fallen through the top of his hut, which was cloſe by, and buried itſelf ſeveral inches in the floor, which was of conſolidated earth. The ſtone muſt, by his account, previous to its having been broken, have weighed upwards of two pounds. At the time the meteor appeared, the ſky was perfectly ſerene; not the ſmalleſt veſtige of a cloud had been ſeen ſince the 11th of the month, nor were any obſerved for many days after."

PART II.

Art. VIII. "Obſervations on the Two lately-diſcovered Celeſtial Bodies. By Dr. Herſchel." The Doctor ſhews that the ſuppoſed new planets, Ceres and Pallas, cannot be either planets or comets; but are to be diſtinguiſhed by a new name, denoting "a ſpecies of celeſtial bodies hitherto unknown to us, but which the intereſting diſcoveries of Piazzi and Olders have brought to light." From their aſteroidical appearance the Doctor chooſes to call them *Aſteroids*; bodies moving in orbits either of little or conſiderable excentricity round the Sun, the plane of which may be direct or retrograde, and they may or may not have conſiderable atmoſpheres, very ſmall comas, diſks, or nuclei. Comets, after having been a conſiderable time in retirement, and their comas and tails contracted, when they retire into the diſtant regions of ſpace may aſſume the reſemblance of ſtars and become Aſteroids.

Art. IX. "Deſcription of the Corundum Stone, and its Varieties, commonly known by the Name of Oriental Ruby, Saphire, &c.; with Obſervations on ſome other Mineral Subſtances. By the Count de Bournon, F.R.S." This is a ſummary view or recapitulation of obſervations on this ſtone in a paper by Mr. Greville, in Phil. Tranſ. for 1798, part II. (See our vol. LXX. p. 450.)

Mr. Chenevix communicates, in

Art. X. "An Analyſis of Corundum, and of ſome of the Subſtances which accompany it; with Obſervations on the Affinities which the Earths have been ſuppoſed to have for each other in the humid Way."

Art. XI. "Deſcription of the Anatomy of the Ornithorhyncus Hyſtrix. By Everard Home, Eſq." A male of the ſpecies, from New South Wales, called, by Dr. Shaw, *Myrmecophaga Aculcata*, 17 inches long, the bill 1¼ inch long, and tail ½ inch; the back and ſides covered with ſhort coarſe hair, and with quills like thoſe of the porcupine, from 1½ to 2½ inches long; the head, neck, and breaſt, only with long hair; the fore legs 3 inches long, and thick, having 5 toes, with ſhort, blunt claws, the middle one longeſt; the hind legs 6 inches long; juſt at the ſetting-on of the heel there is a ſpur, like that of the *paradoxus*, whoſe internal ſtructure is nearly the ſame; the glans penis is divided into four projecting proceſſes, which, in the relaxed ſtate, are concave, the orifice in each projection. The figure of another ſpecies of *Ornithorynchus*, of the ſame ſize as the *Hyſtrix*, ſhot at Van Dieman's land, 1790, is here engraved, plate XIII. This animal may be conſidered as an intermediate link between the claſſes *Mammalia*, *Aves*, and *Amphibia*; between it and the bird no link of importance ſeems to be wanting: the organs of generation reſemble thoſe of a duck.

Art. XII. "A Method of examining refractive and diſperſive Powers by Priſmatic Reflection. By William Hyde Wollaſton, M.D."

Art. XIII. "On the oblique Refraction of Iceland Cryſtal. By the ſame."

Art. XIV. "An Account of ſome Cauſes of the Production of Colours not hitherto deſcribed. By Thomas Young, M.D. Profeſſor of Natural Philoſophy in the Royal Inſtitute."

Art. XV. "On the Compoſition of Emery. By Smithſon Tennant, Eſq." Emery ſeems to be the ſame ſubſtance as *diamond ſpar*, though uſually mixed with a larger proportion of iron. All that is uſed in England is ſaid to be brought from the iſlands of the Archipelago, and principally from Naxos, where it is probably very abundant, as the price of it in London, 8 or 10s. the

the ewt. appears little more than ſufficient for the charge of carriage.

Art. XVI. "Remarks on Heat, and the Action of the Bodies which intercept it. By P. Prevoſt, Profeſſor of Philoſophy at Geneva." In French.

Art. XVII. "Of the Rectification of the Conic Sections. By the Rev. John Hellins."

Art. XVIII. "Catalogue of Five Hundred new Nebulæ, nebulous Stars, planetary Nebulæ, and Cluſters of Stars; with Remarks on the Conſtruction of the Heavens. By Dr. Herſchel."

82. *The Praiſe of* Paris; *or, A Sketch of the* French *Capital, in Extracts of Letters from* France, *in the Summer of* 1802; *with an Index of many of the Convents, Churches, and Palaces, not in the* French *Catalogue, which have furniſhed Pictures for the* Louvre *Gallery. By* S. W. *F. R. S. F. A. S.*

WHEN we conſider all that has been paſſing in the French capital at and ſince the *Revolution*, the ſcenes of Terror, Cruelty, Oppreſſion, Injuſtice, Profligacy, and Infidelity, and the maſs of treaſures of Art and Nature collected by Robbery and Rapine, we ſhudder at the *Curioſity* which prompts a wiſh to caſt an eye on the *tout enſemble*, where every ſubject muſt ſuggeſt to the well-informed beholder a ſigh for its former poſſeſſor and poſition, and a melancholy reflection how vaſt a price has been paid for Taſte and Science, and ſuperficial endowments, where Principle is not at the foundation and ſource. After a picture of the improvements and wonders of Paris, what a portrait is drawn of its manners and ſociety! It has turned France upſide down, and ſet the pedeſtrian on horſeback. How far the preſent ſet of Pariſians are partakers of the ſins of the Revolutioniſts will beſt appear from the practice of divorce and its conſequences, to be ſtated hereafter.

Mr. W[eſton] refers to himſelf the privilege of panegyriſing thoſe who have outlived the Revolution without having had a part in it; and "finds much leſs real alteration at Paris than might be expected"—"the living inhabitants have the ſame addreſs they ever had, wear the ſame ſmiling countenances, and receive you with the ſame open arms; and, even if you touch upon their loſſes, they bear it with moderation, and conſole themſelves in a couplet, and plead reduction of income as an excuſe for not giving you a dinner." *Tant mieux* pour eux que cette inſenſibilité, will ſome ſay; *Tant pis*, ſay we.

"The gallery at the Louvre," ſays our traveller, "is the great feature of Paris, which is itſelf a vaſt *bonbonniere*, an immenſe *academie de jeu*, and an enormous *table d'hôte*, where all nations meet, like travellers through a deſert, at a watering-place (p. 6); where the Ruſſian outſpends the Engliſh, and where the German lies ſnug.

"The great Opera is called *La Republique des Arts*, and exhibits the moſt perfect ſpecimens of every ſpecies of dance. The Opera-houſe has not room for its ſcenes, which travel backwards and forwards night and morning." There are about ſixteen theatres open almoſt every night, of which our traveller criticiſes five or ſix.

Under the article of *The Hotels* he obſerves, "you may be lodged and fed on very reaſonable terms, if you are ſingle, or few, or in ſmall parties; but, if you are numerous and have families, you cannot be accommodated with good apartments under 20 guineas a month, whilſt the very beſt in the firſt hotels are charged 40, 50, or 60.—The Audiences are the 15th of every month; and, if you are to be preſented, you may go to the miniſter's the day before. If you go in the dreſs of an officer, and wear regimentals, with the regiment on the button, it is poſſible you may be ſpoken to before the miniſter has time to preſent you, which has been the caſe with many an Engliſh officer. It has been uſual not to invite to dinner perſons even of the firſt rank and diſtinction till they have been twice at court; but this rule was diſpenſed with in the caſe of one gentleman, becauſe his nephew was invited, it being his ſecond time of appearing at the court when his uncle was firſt preſented. The Firſt Conſul does not ſay a great deal to any body, as may be ſuppoſed; but he ſaid more, perhaps, to this gentleman than to any other individual. He had already ſaid, before his arrival, to members of parliament, preſented as ſuch, that he hoped the new Parliament would be as pacific as the old; but to him he ſaid, 'I am very happy that you have been preſented to me. I admire your talents and your virtues; you were the firſt to put an end to the maſſacres of the human race; you were always for peace; I conſider you as the greateſt man of a great nation.'

He

He then passed on to another, to whom he said, 'You were lord mayor in a year of scarcity; I know full well what it is *de reprimer le peuple quand le pain est cher.*' Then, turning to a Hamburgh merchant, he said, '*You* are very sorry the peace is made.' At dinner the conversation turned on the *machine infernale*, of which the First Consul was strongly inclined to believe the late Ministry were the abettors; but the gentleman first mentioned took it up very warmly, and, with great eloquence and force of argument, shewed that such a contrivance was totally incompatible with the principles of any English Administration whatsoever" (p. 28.)

"Paris abounds in libraries, and is, of all others, the most convenient residence, on this account, of any other city or university, and is, in this respect, the capital of Europe. The access to these treasures of genius and industry is easy and inviting to all who come hither, whether for idle curiosity or painful and laborious research. The National Library is uncommonly rich in gems. The great curiosity in the glass cases of the medal-room is a gold dish, found at Rennes, 1774, of which we extracted Mr. W's account in our review of Mr. Millin's account of it, pp. 452, 453. Among the 300,000 volumes of the National Library there are some uniques not to be found elsewhere, and some uniques in price, for which more has been paid than for the same books by any individual or public proprietor. Cicero de Oratore, 1465, and Petrarch, 1470, were bought with assignats. It must give every true patriot pleasure to learn that Sully's apartment, with the furniture and decorations, still remain in the state in which he left them. The shops of the modern upholsterers at Paris, and the houses which they furnish, would suffer by the comparison.

"The Mameluks walk about Paris in their dresses, and appear at all the theatres and frascati; they are about 6 feet English; wear a sort of robe of scarlet cloth, a white turban, with a good deal of gold about it, a rich girdle, and a poniard, or couteau, with an ivory handle, stuck in it. Others are dressed differently. Two of them ride behind the First Consul at the parade; and sometimes the whole corps is reviewed with the rest of the troops. At all the parades, and at the audience, there are abundance of English officers in uniforms, who make a very martial and soldier-like appearance, which induced a foreign ambassador to remark, that he thought the English officers were as well looking as the French. *Ma foi, dit il, les officiers Anglois ont une aussi jolie tournure que les François.* My friend, who heard this, made him a low bow for the army. Bonaparte said to an English officer, 'In what regiment are you?' "In the Queen's regiment and the King's guards." 'Have you served against the French?" '*Oui, mon General, en Hollande.*' To a naval officer he said, 'Your ships fought well this war.' "Yes, Sir; and I hope they will fight as well in the next." To another, of the Light Horse London Volunteers, 'Your uniform is very pretty.'

The Tuilleries are kept in nice order, and exceedingly clean. But the whole length of the National Library, under the walls, you have the deposits of all ranks, from a general to a private." (p. 72.) "You are tempted to walk in the streets of Paris, though they are not too clean, and have no footpaths to protect you against the dashing *cabriolets*, which cry *gare!* so faintly, at least the noise they make drowns their cry so completely, that they seem to come upon you without any notice, like sudden death, with whom, as Moliere says, finely, there is no *gare!*

'*La mort, sans dire, gare, abat tous les humains.*'

Still you are induced to go on foot in dry weather, though not too soon after a shower, to see, at your leisure, the extraordinary things which are to be found in the various parts of this vast metropolis. The portal of St. Gervais' church is the finest in Paris, composed of three orders, Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, from a drawing of Desbrosses, and remarkable for its regular proportions, simplicity, and fine execution." (p. 77.) "It is still the fashion to run to Versailles of a Sunday, which is now a museum, and the *Petit-Trianon*, now an eating-house, and particularly when the waters play, which are third in magnificence after those of Hesse Cassel and Herenhausen: then comes the *jet d'eau* of Chatsworth, which might have been made the best of all by sinking the bason as deep as the bed of the river." (p. 80.)

"The French funds, or 5 per cents. at the price they now are, produce near 10 per cent.; and they are guaranteed by

by domains and lands in the provinces which have been mortgaged to Government. Eſtates in France produce about 4 per cent. and a quarter to the purchaſer, after all outgoings are paid, in which are included the *prix d'adjudication*, and the ſale-tax, which is a heavy one of 12 per cent. on the capital. Certain perſons, who came to France with large ſums in their pockets to buy lands, on finding the terms were ſo high, have returned with their money unemployed. The beſt property in Paris, perhaps, is in houſes. You buy an hotel for 6000l.; retain an apartment for yourſelf; and let out the reſt to lodgers, and make from 12 to 15 per cent. of your money, with the riſk, indeed, of being burnt out without inſurance. Fires, however, are very rare at Paris. The taxes on doors, windows, and chimneys, are paid by the occupiers." (p. 82)

"At the Theatre de la Cité I ſaw a piece in which there is a dialogue between a *Chaudronier* and a *Ramoneur*, a tinker and a chimney-ſweeper; they alternately praiſe and abuſe Paris. One ſays it is ſo fine that it is fit only for kings and princes, or generals and conſuls, to inhabit, and ſhould be kept in a caſe; that the Seine, enamoured of its grandeurs, murmurs as it flows through it, and quits it with regret. The other deſcribes it either all duſt or all mud, and its ſtreets ſo narrow, and its houſes ſo high, that the eye cannot reach to the top of them, and you look in vain for Paris in Paris itſelf. The new Salle legiſlative court is by far the prettieſt novelty in Paris; the form of it reſembles the court of juſtice at Cheſter. It is ſemicircular, of which the diameter is about 90 feet. The tribune is in the centre. Below the preſident's ſeat, on each ſide, are three clerks. The hall has four ſeries or diviſions of ſeats, and, in all, 300 places, numbered, which the members occupy for a time, and then change, in order to prevent the poſſibility of forming parties *du coté droit, ou gauche*." (pp. 84, 85.)

"The gardens of Tivoli conſiſt of 37 acres, and are let for 20,000 livres, and coſt from 8 to 10 more in keeping up. They are uncommonly well laid out, and the fee of admiſſion is two livres, except on grand fêtes with fireworks, then three or four. Dinners have been given here, at a table 18 feet wide, 12 for the *plateau*, and 3 on each ſide for the diſhes, by 500 feet long; in the middle of the table the victories of Marengo, Lodi, &c. &c. were repreſented, with a multitude of military devices and portraits: in ſhort, all the French army triumphant. Here is a ſtage for dancing, and ſpring-boards, which now and then let you through to the ground. Every body brings his own partner; and, if you wiſh ever ſo much to dance the walze, or valze, you will find it difficult to be accommodated on the ſpot; but at the *Hameau de Chantilly*, or *Paphos*, there are partners enough. Formerly, here, as well as at other places, there was a crowd of fine carriages, but particularly on the *Boulevards du Temple*; but now all you ſee is a row of hackney-coaches, which are very reaſonable, and will carry you from one end of Paris to the other for 15d. Engliſh." (p. 87.)

"The women dreſs as they like; and, dreſs as they will, whether like the females of Vandyke and Sir Peter Lely, or Watteau, they are ſure to pleaſe; for France is the heaven of women, though it be the hell of horſes, and the purgatory of men. Polygamy and Infidelity thrive here ſurpriſingly, and the victims of theſe diſeaſes are no longer conſidered, as formerly, *des maladies imaginaires*, ſince numbers labour under them, ſome few die of them, and many live by them." (p. 90.)

"Madame Recamier came, the other night, to Freſcati, and was followed like the Gunnings in St. James's park. The print made of her in England, for 10s. 6d. and ſold here (having been copied exactly) for 2s. 6d. is the portrait of a beauty of Windſor or Hampton Court, and no reſemblance of Madame Recamier, who has ſomething of the Chineſe in her countenance, which is not much like European features." (p. 92.)

"Rouſſeau, who ſaw all objects through the priſm of his imagination, which nothing could equal in richneſs of colours, uſed to ſay, that the Engliſh were free but once in ſeven years, and then they were mad *. If he could but ſee Paris at this moment, from the Pantheon, aſſociated nightly, like Milton's Infernals, in a ſmall houſe and garden at Freſcati, he would perhaps exclaim, with as much juſtice and propriety, *Voila mon contrat ſocial!* Whilſt

* As they were at ſigning the late preliminaries. EDIT.

you

you remain in Paris, you cannot form any exact judgement of what you hear and ſee; to do this, you muſt retire. When you ſee the lion and the lamb, the plaintiff and the defendant, the divorcer and the divorced, the judge and the culprit, together, bowing, one to another, in the ſame houſe, acroſs the ſame table, you naturally ſay, this cannot be! it is a miſtake! But, in a very ſhort time, you find out that it really is ſo, and that, at a proper diſtance, what appeared to you an extravagant *pentimento* in the piece, by ſome peculiarity of time and circumſtance, falls into its place, and unites with the ground of the picture. Theſe may ſeem to be monſtrous congruities; but they are all explicable, and a reaſon may be given for every one of them." (p. 98.)

"The *eſpionnage* of Paris is, they ſay, much increaſed, and yet there is no perſecution for opinions; you may ſay what you will, if you do not act upon it. No man will be reported to the police for obſerving that the laws of the Twelve Tables of Draco and the Guillotine were all of the ſame colour; or that Fortune always paid her debts, and, if ſhe let Theodore die in the King's Bench, ſhe ſet Napoleon upon the throne at St. Cloud; if ſhe ruined one king of Corſica, ſhe gave another Corſican a better kingdom, indeed the very beſt ſhe has to give." (p. 100.)

"Fouche, the famous Republican miniſter of police, is removed to a more lucrative office; he was as great, in his department, as any of his predeceſſors, not excepting M. de Sartine, whoſe name is given to a ſtreet. Juſt before he went out, an additional impoſt was announced from his bureau to the farmers of the tax on gaming-houſes: upon which the wits repeated the line of Greſſet's farewell to the Jeſuits, that had been before applied to Louis XV. on the tax publiſhed by the Abbé Terrai, the very day the King died: *C'eſt ainſi qu'en partant je vous fais mes adieux.* The tax, however, no more belonged to Fouche than to the Abbé Terrai; it went into the national purſe in both inſtances; I do not ſay, without paſſing through the gridiron. The French are very angry with a certain great ſtateſman and orator in the Houſe of Commons for having ſaid, that, if the French were to come to England, they would cut off his head, as they would cut off the woman's, in order to make her good or ſilent; whereas they inſiſt on it, that the good woman, or woman without a head, is nothing more than the emblem of a female under the direction of her huſband, and in no want of a head-piece. This device, they ſay, was invented by King Pharamond, to illuſtrate the Salic law, which forbad women, in ſome caſes, to inherit, and alſo to preſerve the ſceptre of France from being *en quenouille par la regence d'une reine.*" (p. 104.)

"At the Tuilleries are two eating-rooms, in which Bonaparte dines in public. In the ſmall one the table holds juſt 50; in the large one, which is a gallery with two rows of French heroes in marble, 300. Here you dine with Catinat, De Tourville, Vauban, Bayard, Turenne, and all the great generals of France." (p. 107.)

"The ground behind Marſhal Biron's houſe is ſtill a garden of 14 acres. In Mr. Walpole's time it conſiſted of alleys and walks, buttoned on each ſide with lines of flower-pots, ſucceeding one another in their ſeaſon, to the number of 9000 of Aſters, or Reines Marguerites, only. The alleys ſtill exiſt, but the aſters are no more. The houſe and garden are to let for 18,000 livres a year, or 700l. nearly. The hotel is furniſhed, at leaſt, with very fine glaſſes, and now belongs to the houſe of Lauzun, that intermarried with the Royal Family. The Marſhal took as much delight in ſhewing his town-gardens as Louis XIV. did his country one at Verſailles to the Jew, Bernard, of whom he borrowed a few millions." (p. 108.)

"In the Salle d'Armes, or Armoury of France, at the antient convent of the Jacobins, is the famous *machine infernale de la rue Nicaiſe*, that conſiſted of a fuſil terminating in a powder-barrel within a hogſhead of combuſtibles. A duplicate of this machine was found at the houſe of the inventor, that, in its exploſion, was very far from hitting its aim, Bonaparte, for he was gone by, but very near deſtroying his *aide de camp*, Lauriſton, who eſcaped to bring the happy tidings of peace to this country." (p. 111.)

"In order to be an eye-witneſs of the diſtreſs and complicated miſery the Revolution has brought on the French nation, it is neceſſary that you ſhould mix with the people in their private ſocieties,

ſocieties, and be introduced into their families, and live with them for months together; and, when you are a little acquainted, and let into their confidence, you may hear of as many curious caſes, as many crimes, and as many infidelities, as it would be neceſſary to read the *cauſes celebres* all through to equal the number of. Divorces have been, and are ſtill, the fruitful ſource of much diſorder in French families. It is not uncommon to find women abandoned by their huſbands, and left with children on their hands, to which they conſent in order to prevent the huſbands being impriſoned for ſeduction. A caſe of this ſort occurred whilſt I was in France. A French officer marries a young lady, makes a ſettlement on her, which is good for nothing; ſpends her fortune; has children by her; is ſued by another woman for a prior marriage, from whoſe mother-in-law he had been divorced: the laſt wife relinquiſhes her claim to him, in order to ſave him from a jail, and is obliged to look out for another huſband to maintain her and her family, becauſe her firſt is utterly incapable of paying back either her dower or her *rente alimentaire* out of his appointments, which are but barely ſufficient for his own ſubſiſtence." (pp. 126—128.)

"The Firſt Conſul continues to ſurpriſe the Engliſh at every audience by the extent and variety of his talents, which enable him to ſpeak to every one in his own language. With the Natural Philoſophers his diſcourſe is on double animals, ſuch as the *oxyrinchus paradoxus* ſent by Sir Joſeph Banks to the *Cabinet de Jardin des Plantes*; from thence he goes to Galvaniſm, on which he delivered his opinion at the Inſtitute, in a grey frock, like a common member. With the Bankers and Hamburgh Merchants he talks of the diffirence of the *aggio* in Holland and Venice, or the *vantaggio* of current coin over bank ſtock. Of the men of Phyſick he enquires whether they are Sthenics or Aſthenics, and if they approve of the Brunian ſyſtem, of which he had heard ſo much in Italy. In the complimentary days, when he made the tour of the ſhops in the court of the old Louvre, he ſurpriſed the Glaſs-manufacturers exceedingly, by telling them the chemical proceſs they uſed to give the deep purple colour to their decanters *. In all theſe things, however multifarious, he ſeldom betrays himſelf, or, like Alexander, aſks queſtions that make the colour-grinders ſmile at his ignorance. It is very extraordinary that a man, whoſe ambition prompts him to ſubdue the world, and to govern it, and who has made no inconſiderable progreſs towards the attainment of his wiſhes, ſhould have ſtill leiſure and inclination left to enquire and inform himſelf, not only of what is doing in general, but of the occupation and employment of individuals. Every artiſt tries his hand at Bonaparte's features, but they do not all ſucceed in giving an idea of him to the beſt advantage, which is, when he ſmiles. But, to paint the Firſt Conſul ſmiling, they, perhaps, think contrary to *etiquette*. When the Duke of Orleans ſat to Greuze for his picture, the painter aſked his highneſs how he liked it. 'Very well: but, Greuze, you have not given me a ſmile.' "*Monſeigneur, ce n'eſt pas noble*" The beſt likeneſs of Bonaparte on horſeback, with his hat on, is that of the picture exhibited at N° 22, Piccadilly; the beſt without a hat is a print with the name of Le Fevre to it. There is a buſt of Julius Cæſar, when young, not unlike the Firſt Conſul. The French themſelves deſcribe him thus: *Il a une figure chatoyante*; a face emitting rays like a cat's eye-ſtone: *ſon ſourire eſt agreable, mais ſa figure allongée ou baiſſée, eſt pleine de melancholie*: like the cheerleſs oval viſage of the Stuarts." (p. 134.)

"Some people attached to the Republic ſeem to carry their approbation of the levelling ſyſtem much beyond the French themſelves, who were the firſt inſtitutors, and, for a time, the zealous patrons of it. The French come back, little by little, to their old love of diſtinction. Diſtinctions are reviving faſt at the Tuilleries; and there is no doubt that, in a ſhort time, they will grow thick in proportion as they have been cloſe ſhorn." (p. 143.)

In ſome particulars Paris is certainly much altered in point of expence, but by no means in all. (p. 155.)

* One cannot but be ſurpriſed to find a traveller of intelligence and reading ſtruck with ſuch minutiæ in any prince or potentate who poſſeſſes common underſtanding, and will apply it. We are not told what the Chief Conſul has to ſay on the intricate queſtions of Politicks, Law, Religion, or Government. EDIT.

From

From the Index of the moſt remarkable Pictures in the National Gallery, in which the places whence they were brought are here annexed, we learn, that, from the Luxembourg Gallery, only four paintings by Reubens have been brought, viz. the Education of Mary of Medicis; her Accouchement; the Bleſſings of Peace; Confirmation. Neither this traveller, nor the author of "A rough Sketch of modern Paris" (of which a copious review ſhall appear in our next), tell us what are become of the reſt. The cathedral at Cambray is completely gutted, and as great a ruin as St. Denis or Fountain abbey. By the removal of the pictures at the cathedral of Antwerp the columns alſo have been removed *, and the church reſtored to its firſt principles and its original proportions, of the greateſt beauty to an architect. (pp. 139. 140.)

83. *Journal hiſtorique et religieux de l'Emigration et Deportation du Clerge de* France *en* Angleterre; *contenant les Sentimens expreſſifs de ſa Reconnoiſſance offerts en hommage a ſa Majeſtie* George III. *a ſon Gouvernement et a la Nation* Britannique, *pour les bienfaits genereux quil en a recus juſqu'a ce jour. Ce Journal devient egalement et eſſentiellement intereſſant pour les autres Ordres qui en general compoſe l'Emigration* Françoiſe. *Dedie a ſa Majeſtie le Roi d'*Angleterre *(par ſa permiſſion), par M. l'Abbé* de Lubersac, *Vicaire general de* Narbonne; *Abbé de* Nouhac, *& Prieur Royal de* Saint Martin *de* Bive, *Emigré* François.'—Or, *Hiſtorical and religious Journal of the Emigration and Deportation of the Clergy of* France *into* England. *By the Abbé* de Lubersac†.

IN the beginning of the year 1791 the Biſhop of St. Pol de Leon eſcaped the purſuit of the Marechauſſee by order of the National Aſſembly; arrived in England, and ſeuled in London, where he remained till Aug. 26, 1792, when the French Republican Government denounced a ſentence of deportation againſt all the prieſts who refuſed to take the oaths to them. On Sept. 16 following, more than 300 were thus conveyed from St. Malo to Jerſey; 3000 had already arrived; and more followed; ſo that, by the middle of 1793, there were near 4000 in the three kingdoms, all relieved by a committee, of whom Mr. Wilmot was chairman. Three hundred were at length ſettled in the palace at Wincheſter, under M. Martin, vicar-general of Lizieux, in a regularity and good order which ſurprized all who viſited them, employed in the duties of their miniſtry, and in conferences of moral and ſcholaſtic divinity. The Marquis of Buckingham and his lady paid particular attention to them, the latter viſiting and miniſtering to the ſick, employing 200 in tapeſtry-weaving, and ſuperintending the ſale of their work, and forming a ſchool for the French orphan-girls, as well as an eſtabliſhment for lying-in women. This legion of clergy continued here three years, and till it was found neceſſary to ſtation military in their ſtead; but they left behind them a grateful commemorative inſcription, engraved at the expence of Lord Grenville. They were diſtributed between Reading, Thame, and Paddington, and other parts of England. By the end of 1794 and 1795 the Biſhop of St. Pol had a liſt of near 8000, who were relieved by Government, beſides thoſe who depended on their friends, the money they had ſaved, or their employments; and many were not brought over till the end of 1796. About 3600 returned to Holland, Germany, the North, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, the Iſlands and United States of America, and even to the Miſſions in China, from 1793 to 1799, beſides thoſe who returned, and are ſtill returning, to France: ſo that ſcarcely 900 remain in England. From 1792 to the preſent time died, in theſe kingdoms, above 1250; among whom, the Biſhop of Baveux died at Jerſey; many of them old and infirm, and ſome in the greateſt miſery. His Majeſty recommended to the Archbiſhop of

* How has this been done? EDIT.

† The Abbé was preſent at the attack on the whole Royal Family in the Thuilleries, June 20, 1792, of which he drew up an account, and was, ſoon after, proſcribed. He eſcaped to Treves. He pronounced a funeral oration for the Princeſs Elizabeth, at Duſſeldorf; in which, after particularifing on her conduct and behaviour in all the ſcenes of her diſtreſs, he leads her to the ſcaffold, where above 100,000 had already loſt their lives, with a crowd of other victims, "this frightful proceſſion, ſlowly conducted through the whole of *abominable* BABYLON (cet effroyable cortège apres avoir traverſé a pas lents toute *l'abominable Babilone*," p. 256.)

of Canterbury to promote, by his clergy, a collection for their relief; which, being afterwards repeated, produced near 80,000l. disposed of by the committee for the relief of 12,000 emigrants, besides an annual parliamentary contribution of several thousands a month, distributed, in sums of ten guineas, to the superior clergy, and to the rest in proportion. The members of the eight classes of the French Hierarchy were thus supported, at 1s. 6d. a day; farther assisted by the applications of the Bishop of St. Pol to his friends and acquaintance. Twenty-four beds were allotted in the Middlesex hospital for the sick clergy and laity; and apothecaries' shops were opened in different parts of London by the emigrants themselves; and even the deranged were provided for by Government, which also allotted pensions to the French princes, and the officers of the army and navy, and the magistrates. The clergy were subject to the Bishop of Centuria (John Douglas), vicar Apostolic of the Pope for the district of London, and to others residing at Bath, York, &c. They were allowed to erect chapels at London and other places; witness that of the Holy Cross, at Soho, and the Holy Angels, Fitzroy-square, and Nôtre Dame de l'Invocation, in King-street, Portman-square, of St. Louis *, in St. George's fields, and one at Somers' town; and particularly at Jersey, where schools were established, and the ladies maintained their habits. In 1796 it was found necessary to remove the priests from Jersey to Scotland †. The edition of the New Testament, by the University of Oxford, 1796, is well known. For the relief of cases of particular distress, in St. George's fields, among their own sex, the ladies of London set on foot an immediate subscription, 1795, extended to the French women in general; and a school was opened, by the same subscription, for 30 young ladies, at Hammersmith. Many of the French clergy contributed a share of their gains to the relief of their poorer brethren. The emigrant clergy not only sent relief to their brethren carried away to Guiana (from one of whom an affecting letter to his aged father in England is given, p. 94), but a mission and cloathing to the French prisoners in different parts of England. Two separate houses at Penn, 28 miles from London, for the education of the French youth of both sexes, in which still remain above 60 boys, and above 40 girls, which was visited by Monsieur, when he resided at London. These various institutions were planned and kept up by two brothers, of the name of Carron, priests of the diocese of Rennes. In 1799 M. Barintin, keeper of the seals of France, established a school for civil law, with the approbation of Ld. Loughborough, then chancellor of England. Thirty archbishops and bishops have emigrated to Great Britain between 1791 and 1801; eight have returned, resigning their sees, and five died. A list of works, principally theological and religious, published by those who emigrated, next follows; and in it the translation of the Psalms into French verse, by M. Boisgelin, restored to the archbishoprick of Aix, whence is extracted that of Psalm xix, *Exaudiat*, on which Abbé Coulon published a paraphrase, 1799. To the whole is subjoined, "A Defence of Religion and the French Monarchy united: the Greatness, Strength, and Majesty of these Two Powers, spiritual and temporal. By a Frenchman, Member of the Two first Orders of the State, banished his Country for his Faith and his King."

This is a monument of British Sensibility and French Gratitude.

84. *Some Remarks relative to the present State of Education in the Society of People called* Quakers. *By* George Harrison.

MR. H, in this short pamphlet, calmly and seriously exhorts his fraternity to consider the great importance of the education of youth, to which he laments so little attention is paid by them. He recommends it to them to take it up at their yearly meetings, instead of lending an ear to frivolous disputes and complaints, and devise a plan for the better regulation of their schools, and for the promotion of piety and good morals among all classes. We concur with him in opinion of the *general* neglect of education among all people; owing, in great measure, to the carelessness of parents, who put the

* Besides an hospital for 40 infirm priests; and another for a number of sick female emigrants.

† It is extraordinary to hear the good Primate of Narbonne here, on the feast of St. Louis, preach up to the French princes, their officers and soldiers, their duty to God and the King—both of whom they had *deserted* in time of need.

the trouble and charge off their own ſhoulders, and ſend their children to improper ſeminaries, now multiplying without end, and where education is rather *ſpeculated* in than *taught*.

85. *An Elegy, ſacred to the Memory of Lady* Wright, *formerly of* Ray-houſe, Eſſex, *but late of* Bath, *who, on the 6th of* January, *in the Year of* Jeſus Chriſt 1802, *quitted the dark Wilderneſs of this World for the happy Regions of Light, Bliſs, and Immortality. By the Author of "The Celeſtial Companion"* [R. Woolſey].

A PIOUS and affectionate tribute to the memory of an affectionate friend; but a little too much tinctured with Methodiſm.

86. *The Importance of* Malta *to* Great Britain, *as a naval and military Station, conſidered. By* George Orr, *Eſq.*

"MALTA," ſays Mr. O, "is the *watch-tower* of the Mediterranean and the Levant, and, compared with Gibraltar, the latter can ſtand no ſort of competition. The poſſeſſion of the former is much leſs expenſive; and its harbours are ſo commodious that the whole Britiſh navy might ride in ſafety in them; whereas, in the latter, there is no protection in its harbour even for a ſingle ſhip." So that it would ſeem a politic meaſure to exchange Gibraltar for Malta, whereby we might command the coaſts of Africa, Egypt, Syria, Sicily, Italy, and the South coaſts of France and Spain; and to ſurrender it to the Neapolitans would be, in fact, to give it to the French.

87. *A Letter, addreſſed to the Citizens of* London *and* Weſtminſter, *ſuggeſting Improvements on the Police congenial with the Principles of Freedom and the Conſtitution. By* T. Colpitts.

THIS writer propoſes aboliſhing runners, and placing the police in the hands of the citizens at large; whereby all the reſpectable inhabitants will be obliged to take the acting part by rotation, and to extend a vigilant eye to the conduct of every individual, in every diſtrict, by viſiting every houſe as ſoon as inducted into office. Mr. C. is a ſpeculatiſt in his cloſet, and forgets that, though for a time, the houſekeepers of London and Weſtminſter relieved the military, and preſerved the peace in the emergency of war and alarm of invaſion, their energies would ſlacken, in time of peace, too much to truſt even the peace of their neighbourhood in their hands. He would have pawnbrokers obliged by law to deliver to the police-officer of the diſtrict, once a week, *triplicates* of every article taken in pledge by them; and he would alſo oblige coal-dealers to carry with them, on the delivery of coals, a legal meaſure, properly ſtamped. Theſe are good hints; but ſhould not the *decanters* at inns and taverns be at the ſame time *legalized*? As frauds abound, the laws muſt be drawn tighter.

88. *An Enquiry into the Cauſes and Effects of Emigration from the Highlands and Weſtern Iſlands of* Scotland; *with Obſervations on the Means to be employed for preventing it. By* Alexander Irvine, *Miniſter of* Rannoch.

MR. I. ſeems to contradict himſelf; for, in pp. 8, 9, he ſays, the Highlands are more populous now than they were an hundred years ago, and are ſtill rapidly increaſing, but that emigration may partly be the cauſe of this rapid increaſe. He even repreſents the Highlands as a *moſt favoured province*, and yet is for employing coercive and diſſuaſive meaſures to prevent emigration. A contrary conduct will better attach the Highlander to his home.

89. *An Addreſs to every Claſs of* Britiſh *Subjects, and particularly to the Legiſlators and Coloniſts of the* Britiſh *Empire; in which ſome Obſervations are offered on the Nature and Effects of the Slave Trade, and a new Mode of Abolition humbly recommended to the Notice of the Publick. By* Dennis Reid, *Eſq of the Iſland of* Jamaica.

A TEMPERATE and diſpaſſionate recommendation of *gradual* emancipation, without the fury of fanatical cant, or the "high-ſounding names of generoſity, diſintereſtedneſs, and philanthropy (terms which *ſicken our ears)*," and an abolition of the trade by proper attention to the health and morals of the ſlaves already imported.

90. *The Pariſh Church; a Diſcourſe occaſioned by a Vacancy in the Cure of* St. Mary, Aldermanbury, Sept. 19; *with Notes, and* Clericus *on* Qui Tam. *Reſpectfully dedicated to the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice. By* John Moir, *M. A*

AN unſucceſsful candidate for a London pulpit communicates freely his ſentiments on the neglect of public religion, and its effects on general conduct; and calls upon the Society for the Suppreſſion of Vice to compel pariſhioners

rishioners to attend their church, and not insult their ministers for not, as they think, *preaching Christ*; "the pursuit of *legal redress for which, by the minister*, was not encouraged by a reputable civilian, high in the profession."

91. *A Description of* Matlock *Bath; with an Attempt to explain the Causes of the Heat, and of the petrifying Qualities, of the Springs. To which is added, Some Account of* Chatsworth *and* Kedleston, *and the Mineral Waters of* Quarndon *and* Kedleston. *By* George Lipscomb, *Esq.*

WE have attended Mr. L. in his tour through this part of the country already. We are now to follow him as a guide to *Matlock*, and the other spots here specified. The waters were first frequented in 1698, and have since been analyzed by several medical men of eminence. Mr. L. from the portion of saline matter detected in these waters by Dr. Percival, and from the acid of sea-salt dissolving lime in considerable quantity, thinks we may be permitted to conjecture that the water of these springs, being previously impregnated with salt, becomes saturated with lime in its passage through the strata before described, and is afterwards decomposed by the addition of pyrites dissolved in the rain-water, which percolates through the superincumbent strata: for, pyrites containing sulphur, the heat which takes place during the solution of pyrites will necessarily disengage a certain proportion of its acid, and sulphuric acid will immediately unite with lime when held in solution by the weaker acids, and, when united with it, fall down in what is chemically denominated calcareous sulphate: and heat is again generated during the process. The heat is 68 or 67 degrees. The uses of this water are, in the first stage of consumption, gravel, scrofula, calculous complaints, diabetes, gout, cachexy, bilious obstructions, hemoptoë, and indispositions from relaxation of the muscles. The season, from April to November.

92. *A Continuation of the Annual Meteorological Register kept at* Mansfield Woodhouse, *from the Year 1801 to the End of the Year 1802. By* H. R.

OUR respectable Meteorologist continues his annual observations from the period where we left off with him, in vol. LXXII. p. 340. Among the singular features of the last year were, the mild weather in March, which occasioned the apricot trees to blossom, and the gooseberry bushes to fruit; and, notwithstanding the frequent frosty mornings of April, there were promising appearances of plenty of fruit, to which the severe frosty nights in May, and the want of rain, proved great checks, and injurious to fruit-trees, particularly the gooseberry and currant. Fruit-trees very backward in leafing. The oak and ash suffered by the June frost; and there were no acorns on the oak. Frosty mornings and evening showers continued through July; vegetation was checked for want of sun; and the acacia and plane were only in the end of this month in full leaf; and no flowers appeared on the laburnum*. Heavy rains produced floods in August; but the weather proved very favourable to harvest in September.

On Jan. 21 there was a violent storm, or hurricane, which blew down a chimney at Welbeck, some lead off Thoresby-house, and many trees in the park, and in Rufford park; about 10,000 trees in Mr. Mellish's extensive plantations at Blyth have been partly destroyed. The effect of this storm in all the various plantations is very remarkable. It appears, that trees within the plantations were torn up by the roots, while none of those on the outside were blown down.

In Mansfield many chimneys were blown down, and several houses unroofed.

July 17, a lunar rainbow was seen there for about ten minutes.

93. *A Sermon, preached at the Parish Church of* St. Mary, *in* Beverley, *on* Wednesday, May 12, 1802, *being the Day appointed for a general Fast. By the Rev.* Robert Rigby, *Vicar.*

"SEVERAL of those who heard the following sermon delivered having expressed a wish to have a copy of it, I have been induced to publish it, although it was composed with no such intention. It has always appeared to me, that days appointed for public humiliation were peculiarly well adapted for reproving prevailing vices. But general complaints of the infidelity and profligacy of the times, however just,

* In the Midland and Southern counties the young shoots of the walnuts and vines were burnt by the frost; and the bloom of the apples completely destroyed.

are

are not calculated to produce conviction. Pointing out local diſorders, which every man may endeavour to correct, ſeems more likely to do good. If what is here offered to the publick contributes, in any degree, to produce a more ſerious attention to religion, the author's deſign will be fully anſwered. R. R." *Pref.* The text of this plain and modeſt diſcourſe is Joel ii. 13.

94. *The* Anti-Calviniſt; *or, Two plain Diſcourſes on Redemption and Faith. By* Robert Fellowes, *A. B.* Oxon, *Author of* "*A Picture of* Chriſtian *Philoſophy*," &c.

OUR ſentiments on ſome of Mr. F's early publications may be ſeen in vol. LXVIII. p. 1057; vol. LXX. p. 969. Situated as he is, if we miſtake not, in the midſt of Methodiſts, he is right in guarding his readers from the extravagances of Calviniſm; for, as to the chance of making converts from its adherents, he has very little chance, however unfaſhionable Election and Reprobation be. In defining the redemption by Chriſt he obſerves "Chriſt died abſolutely for none, but *conditionally for all mankind.*"—"As a redeemer, he hath paid our ranſom from the grave, or hath prevented that total extinction of our being which otherwiſe awaited all men at the cloſe of this mortal life; but as a king he will not confer eternal bleſſedneſs on any but thoſe who obſerve the ſtatutes of his kingdom. As a redeemer, he hath procured our deliverance from death; but he hath not wrought out unconditional deliverance from treſpaſſes and ſins."—"That Chriſt's righteouſneſs is not imputed to us, and that his death upon the croſs hath not invalidated the importance, or ſuperſeded the practice, of a ſingle moral duty, we may learn from this, that we ſhall be judged at the laſt day according to our works." In like manner, faith is a principle to influence and amend practice; "ſomething more than the idle whiſper of ſome fancied call, or the frothy effervescence of ſome tranſient feeling;" while the ſelf-deluſion of *calls* and *experiences*, of which regular journals are kept and recited at weekly meetings, would afford a ſubject for pleaſantry if it did not lead to pernicious and fatal conſequences. The morbid agency of ſuch deluſions generates a perverſeneſs of mind and a hardneſs of heart greater than can be well expreſſed; it ſoſters and invigorates every ſpecies of moral corruption; and the tragedy of ſuperſtition is often cloſed by ſome agonizing ſcene of inſanity or murder."

95. *A funeral Sermon to the Memory of the late* William Stevens, *D. D. preached at* Grosvenor *Chapel, and at* St. George's *Church*, Hanover Square, October 12, 1800. *By the Rev.* T. Baſeley, *M. A. Proprietor of* Groſvenor *Chapel, and Chaplain to the Biſhop of* Lincoln.

THIS ſermon, being "publiſhed by requeſt," is inſcribed to the inhabitants of St. George, Hanover-ſquare, and "intended as a tribute of reſpect to the memory of the late Dr. Stevens, who endeared himſelf to a numerous circle of friends by his exemplary piety and benevolence as a Chriſtian, no leſs than by his poliſhed manners and extenſive acquirements as a gentleman and a ſcholar*." It is a general improvement of Death, from Pſa. lxxxix. 47, with a particular application to their moſt excellent teacher†, who bore with "exemplary reſignation the langnor of diſeaſe, which threatened the ſlow but ſure approach of death, and thoſe acute ſufferings of bodily pain which rendered it the ſevereſt trial of humanity in this world of diſcipline and ſorrow."

96. *A Sermon, preached in the Pariſh Church of* St. Lawrence Jewry, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, on the 29th of* September, 1800, *before the Election of a Lord Mayor. By* William-George Freeman, *M. A. Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

THE duty of the chief magiſtrate of the great metropolis, and the care to be obſerved in the choice of him, is here inculcated, from 2 Chron. xix. 7. The character drawn of the then preſent mayor, if not heightened to the pitch of language in which the thanks of his fellow-citizens were conveyed ‡, is ſufficiently animated.

97. *Elements of War; or, Rules and Regulations of the Army, in Miniature: ſhewing the Duty of a Regiment in every Situation. By* Nath. Hood, *Lieut. H. P. 40th Reg.*

IT is not to be ſuppoſed that Reviewers of Literature can be competent judges of the Art Military. But the obſervations on "Officers in general," p. 116—123, have ſo good a tendency,

* His library and collection of virtù were ſold by Mr. Chriſtie.

† Three volumes of his ſermons are ſoon to be publiſhed by ſubſcription.

‡ See vol. LXXII. p. 113.

that it is impoſſible to refuſe them a place in our notice of this little work.

"All orders come from the commander in chief to the adjutant-general; from him to the brigadier-generals; then to the majors of brigades and adjutants of regiments, who deliver them at the orderly rooms to be entered, where the orderly ſerjeants and corporals attend, copy them off, ſhew them to their officers, and read them to the ſoldiers at evening roll-call. In garriſon, orders come in a ſimilar manner from the governor, through the town-major, adjutants, orderly ſerjeants, and corporals, down to the ſoldiers. G. O. Thus degrees make all things eaſy; and, by attention, the enſign becomes a general. Thoſe only who intend it their profeſſion ſhould be admitted into the army. Until of late it was a complete ſcene of traffick; new levies have afforded advanced rank; money and private intereſt made old officers of children at ſchool; whilſt the brave, the intelligent, the deſerving officer, ſuffered to retire, loſes his rights of promotion in times of peace. Diſcipline is the very life and ſoul of an army; and that army can never riſe at the ſummit of perfection which have not intelligent officers to direct it. In almoſt every ſituation but that of a military one abilities recommend: in this point diſcipline loſes itſelf when entruſted to the care of thoſe to teach it who have not a thorough knowledge of its principles: the errors ſo inculcated become a practice, and grow into an eſtabliſhed method, peculiar to habituated cuſtom. To obviate thoſe evils: If adjutants, however recommended, were not appointed to the important truſt of their function till firſt examined, and but admitted for their underſtanding, depoſing the unqualified, no doubt the whole of the army would be able to act in conformity in one year from the date of ſuch a general inveſtigation. The foundation of good diſcipline is laid: where not followed, the fault reſts concealed, and the deficiency ſupplied with unneceſſary ſeverities. Partialities cauſe and excite jealouſies; thoſe who are beſt diſciplined, if not noticed accordingly, will ſhew it leaſt, and act more careleſs; they are never happy with that regiment which denies them a deſerving merit, and their endeavours are ever to be abſent from it. Young officers ſhould never be detached from head-quarters; nor ſhould enſigns meet with any promotion till they clearly underſtood the ſyſtem. For this purpoſe, if boards of general officers, like courts of admiralty, were to meet, by order of commanders in chief, abroad and at home, to examine ſuch enſigns as come forward recommended to be heard, and approve and diſapprove according as found; granting certified qualifications, in order to entitle them to promotion as opportunity may preſent in turn; it would encourage the ſpirit of diſcipline; and every officer, rejected enſigns excepted, would be capable of his charge, and fit for the important truſt of the public money and lives of thouſands. Bodies of troops, without intelligent officers to enforce a proper diſcipline, after the manner of an eſtabliſhed order, are like ſhips at ſea without their helms; and men will not act with ſpirit nor animation under thoſe whom they know incapable of conducting them. Subordination is the foundation and ſupport of diſcipline; but let it be obſerved, it never was intended that an inſtrument ſhould be made of it in the Engliſh army to ſuppreſs the affability of politeneſs, civility, and good manners; it is not to cover and ſanction unwarranted paſſions. It was never intended for the abuſe of young gentlemen of inferior rank who preſerve the honour of their ſituation unſullied; nor does it impower thoſe of a ſuperior rank (regardleſs of the civil law) to act with violence and indiſcretion to thoſe who, by the rules of war, cannot reſent it: it has nothing to do with affairs unconnected with the order of the day in the line of duty: if it is ſported with where it ought not, it falls off, it loſes every virtue which itſelf propoſes, and becomes inſipid. Diſcipline is not to be promoted, however zealous the intent may be, by exerciſing the ſtern and haughty power of diſtinction out of place; nor will extreme, unneceſſary ſeverity favour the attempt. If a deportment founded on ſuch principles is held out to enforce obedience, obedience comes without reſpect: the rigid doctrine of an uniform auſterity in man againſt man is waging war againſt nature. To hurt the feelings of the well-intended checks the progreſs of purſuit; it makes way for enmity, giving to ſecret oppoſition a place where all ſhould link together, and, in one united cauſe, ſupport the chain of rank. Paſſions alſo lower an officer in the eyes of ſoldiers, and diſcover a weakneſs foreign to the genius of a philoſophic mind. An intelligent officer will never put himſelf in the power of cenſure through the folly of introducing diſcipline out of place to favour abſurd diſtinctions. On duty he is ſtrict and abſolute; off of duty, for polite and friendly as render all his actions pleaſing; no affected airs of gravity to make himſelf appear that which he is not; nor will he impoſe a knowledge more than the true obſerver can diſcover in him. No man is perfect; he, therefore, as knowing it, is never above ſubmitting himſelf to learn that which his ſituation requires, as thoſe who are well-informed always wiſh to be better. Many think it almoſt impoſſible, owing to the huge appearance of the

the work, for any one man to retain in his memory the whole of the system; the answer on this occasion is, the system is founded upon one principle, which, when understood, furnishes the mind with many excellent ideas, extending far beyond the limits of the publication. It is from the bravery and discipline of an army a nation looks up for defence, and to its support pays a part of property to insure the rest; when the end fails, armies are of no farther use. It was by good discipline his Majesty the King of Prussia extricated himself when surrounded with armies, each, in point of number, superior to his own, from all his difficulties. How miserable had his situation been were his officers incapable of assisting him! It is that attention to officers and men, necessary (at all times) to constitute a good army, which has made this the pattern of Europe. In other armies the art of negociation is more convenient to an officer than all the works of Sauldern; and, if inferences can be drawn from the face of things, his consequence may be estimated high in imagination, though he had never so much as seen his regiment. It was by giving preference to discipline, and by that alone, Rome once made herself mistress of the world; when she thought it of no farther use, forgot it. By imprudence then, and ingratitude, she lost its empire; liberty and fame fell together, and herself a prey to her own luxury; involving in her ruin the Herculean pillars which propt the most sublime state of unexampled virtue that ever yet adorned the race of man. The hope of reward actuates an army, from the highest downward, with spirit and animation; but disappointments damp all future courage: pitiful retrenchments can never meet the wishes of a grateful publick, and those who have deserved well of their country should never be forgot. Encouragements excite meritorious actions, and should, in a degree, be as liberal in turn, as punishments are certain for offences. Let it not be understood that soldiers (some brought up as gentlemen excepted) should be rewarded with military rank. No! there should be different rewards as there are different characters. Soldiers are but soldiers, and officers are soldiers and gentlemen. Under this consideration the line of distinction is preserved, the profession, through all its tracts of honour, guarded, and the pleasures which await and follow martial glory spread a lustre over the scene. The army is an honourable life; but, for want of an adequate support, the character, unable to preserve itself, is exposed to every insult, vile and ingrate, from a disrespectful people. Every work has a right to support itself; a rich and flourishing state should not expect a labour in its service without due recompence. To live above a stated income reflects discredit on that regiment which allows it; yet, in instances of the present, it cannot be avoided: necessity gives it a kind of sanction, to the loss of individuals more than a public weight; but, if reasonable consideration was made to suit the times, the officer then, who would exceed its bounds, and by imprudence so far forget himself, has no excuse; he deserves to fall—to fall unpitied; and, as unworthy, consider him no more. To make them comfortable, all necessary attention is paid to the living of private soldiers; a march, the insupportable charges of the times, or other unforeseen events, injures not their circumstances. Yet they would make but a naked appearance in the face of danger were it not for the brave, determined spirit of their officers, who have never failed to gratify their country's confidence. Regiments are deprived of their necessary numbers of officers by allowing field-officers companies; if they were otherwise recompensed, and each regiment allowed ten captains, it would add much to the good of the service. It would also be a farther addition, as well as a public saving, if his Majesty was pleased to grant no new commissions to private gentlemen whilst a single half-pay officer, able to serve, remained on the list. Farther, in time of peace, to dissolve the rank of ensign, giving place to lieutenants (their superiors), who otherwise fall back upon the present; the rotation of just promotion, in this case, would never be impeded. The arrangement of the ordnance is worthy of admiration, and in itself exemplary; abilities recommend, justice governs, and the line of gradation is never intercepted. Thus is its consequence secured by knowledge, by arts and science, from the destructive bane of purchase; and when, like this, purchase becomes unknown, and inconsistent with the general principle, abilities encouraged, and merit meet its due attention, a smaller army will prove a greater force."

98. *Six Letters, addressed to his Grace the Archbishop of* Canterbury, *upon the Subject of Dilapidations; with a few cursory Observations upon the Right to the annual Tithes due and accruing when an Incumbent dies; and a short Enquiry into the Causes why the Act* 17 George III. *to encourage the Residence of the Parochial Clergy, has been attended with so little Benefit, either to the People or to the Clergy. By* A. M.

"IF," as this writer asserts, p. 3, that, "under the present vague and precarious mode of estimating dilapidations, more than two-thirds of the clergy must unavoidably leave their families,

milies, at their deceaſe, in circumſtances peculiarly pitiable," not "much more is requiſite than eſtabliſhing a fair, intelligible, and *univerſal rule of eſtimate*, by reference to which, all parties concerned may, at any time, eaſily *aſcertain* the legal and due amount of all poſſible demands upon the account of dilapidations." The annual amount of dilapidations throughout England and Wales, by deaths, removals, &c. may, at this time, be reaſonably calculated at not much leſs than 60,000l. for chancels, rectorial-houſes, vicarages, prebendal-houſes, deanries, collegiate manſions, and epiſcopal palaces, a number of eccleſiaſtical buildings, perhaps not much ſhort of 400, the dilapidations of each of which will not be averaged for much leſs than 160l. It is not, therefore, the total amount, nor even the great aggregate increaſe within theſe late years, which ſeems ſo objectionable, as the capricious mode of levying it, by which the preſſure is not equitably diſtributed nor provided for. An extraordinary (and, for the ſake both of Humanity and Chriſtianity, we would hope unexampled) caſe of high demands is repreſented as occurring, though neither place or perſons are named. "A young man of faſhion, of fortune, and of apparent reſpectability himſelf, whatever his adviſers may be, has been collated to a living, on which he has ſent in a demand of 800l. for dilapidations, on the eſtimate and authority of a far-fetched architect, whoſe habits of valuation, and whoſe taſte or judgment about the requiſite in a building, ſeem adapted to the gratification of a pride and ſplendour more befitting the manſions of our eſquires than our miniſters, and are ſtill more adapted to their finances than to thoſe of a clergyman or his widow. In the above inſtance the widow has barely 60l. per annum; and her ſurveyor's eſtimate, nearly 300l. leſs than the former eſtimate, has been made, but not accepted. Her huſband died about a fortnight before harveſt, and the ſucceſſor took almoſt the whole income of the preceding year, having cuſtom at his back, without any earning, laborious duty done, or ſervice performed, even of the moſt ſpecious merit. Thus the family loſe, by dilapidation and tithes, not much leſs than 1100l. It is propoſed that the tithes and church dues of every deſcription ſhould be conſidered as payable in equal quarterly payments; ſo that only one quarter could be loſt, and this quarter's produce be applied to dilapidations; beſides which, every incumbent, who has a manſion and a chancel, ſhould pay regularly, at the archdeacon's viſitation, 5 per cent. on the groſs income of his reſpective livings or eccleſiaſtical benefices, liable to dilapidation; or, if he have only a manſion, 3½ per cent.; theſe payments to make a dilapidatory fund, to be put out to intereſt, at 4½ per cent.; one half of the ſaid ſums to remain, and their half-yearly intereſt to accumulate, for the benefit of the final dilapidation; the other half to be a diſpoſeable fund, for current expences in annual repairs, and part of the occaſional intereſt to defray the expences of managing the fund; the incumbent to draw once in three years on the fund, to defray the expences of repairs during that term, having certified them, and produced vouchers, at a previous viſitation. The act, enabling incumbents to borrow on mortgage for repairs of parſonage houſes, has been little adopted." Many objections to it are here ſtated, and a different mode propoſed.

Whatever became of the demand for dilapidations here expoſed, certain it is that there are ſucceſſors to livings who have behaved in a more liberal and diſintereſted manner than is there ſuggeſted. Much is it to be regretted that theſe cruel inconveniences ſhould ſubſiſt; and that, inſtead of a bill paſſing to alleviate them and the evil of non-reſidence, the power of checking the latter, an evil, allowed, on all hands, to be of the firſt importance to the intereſts of religion, ſhould have been ſuſpended from one ſeſſion of parliament to another.

99. *An Appeal to Experience and Common Senſe, by a Compariſon of the preſent with former Periods.*

THE tendency of this uſeful pamphlet is, to ſhew that the deſpondency of this country, after every peace in this century, was as ill founded as at preſent. The utility of the Sinking Fund, eſtabliſhed 1786, is pointed out; "and, though the iſſue of this laſt war has diſappeared, the hopes that were entertained at the commencement of it none can deny; yet, what is attributed to miſconduct, which was occaſioned by a concurrence of events not within human wiſdom to foreſee, it would be but

but fair to take into the account, that, unfortunate as it has been in ſome reſpects, its conſequences are more ſeriouſly felt in every part of the Continent than in our Iſland; and that, in addition to the brilliant victories which have raiſed our navy to an inacceſſible ſuperiority, we have poſſeſſed and always exerted the means of preſerving the integrity of our laws and conſtitution, and gone on in a progreſſive increaſe of our national wealth, induſtry, and commerce." (p. 27.)

That our Commerce will not be hurt by any rivalry of France, the treaty negotiated with that country in 1787, which, though oppoſed by our Chamber of Manufactures, is a ſufficient proof that, in ſpite of French prohibitions, we ſhall always ſupply what France has not, and we can ſupply while our articles have a preference in quality and price. Our Agriculture will advance in peace; and the union of Ireland is a meaſure which may be contemplated with ſatisfaction by every real lover of his country: it is of far more value than all the poſſeſſions we have ceded by the peace. The addition of upwards of four millions of ſubjects, united in one common intereſt by common laws, will every year add ſtrength and ſecurity to the empire, and ſilently pave the way for the diſperſion of thoſe prejudices, which have obſtructed the cordial co-operation of the ſiſter kingdom. The population of the United Kingdom has been found to be little ſhort of 16,000,000 *.

The dearneſs of proviſions is ſtated not to ariſe from greater conſumption, but from the alteration of the *mode* of living, and the depreciation of money.

Amount of the old debt liquidated to Feb. 1, 1802	£.39,885,308
Ditto of new debt ditto . .	20,490,003
Total exiſting Feb. 1, 1802,	60,375,311

* In the reign of Elizabeth, 1588, England and Wales contained five millions. The computation in 1688 was the ſame. In 1760, the population was eſtimated at 7,200,000. In 1802, it was found upon ſurvey 10,500,000. About 1760, we probably exported the food for 500,000 people annually; and, ſuppoſing our preſent annual deficiency in average ſeaſons is equal to the food of 500,000 perſons (which is not far from the truth), there ſtill remains an increaſed population of at leaſt 1,300,000 ſouls, fed by the increaſed production of our own internal agriculture." (p. 34.)

Besides £.17,980,133. 10*s.* 5*d.* * transferred to the Commiſſioners for reduction of national debt, on account of land-tax redeemed, and £.56,455,000 charged on income-tax †.

The delays to the completion of the peace on the part of France (though now renewed) were ſuſpended after this "Appeal" was publiſhed. "Upon every conſideration," concludes its author, "we ſee no ground to doubt that our proſperity as a great and independent nation will be continued by a wiſe, vigorous, and honourable uſe of the means which have created it." (p. 50.)

100. *A Letter addreſſed to the Honourable* Charles James Fox, *in conſequence of a Publication, intituled,* "*A Sketch of the Character of the Moſt Noble* Francis *Duke of* Bedford."

THE object of this letter, univerſally aſcribed to Mr. Bowles, is to ſhew, that the violation of morality and neglect of religion ſtand in the way of pronouncing the character ſo *perfect* as repreſented in his friend's panegyric. Other Reviewers may hold their own opinions hereon. We cannot but concur with the letter-writer.

101. *Subſtance of the Speech of the Right Honourable Sir* William Scott, *delivered in the Houſe of Commons* Wedneſday, April 7, 1802, *upon a Motion for Leave to bring in a Bill relative to the Reſidence of the Clergy, and other Affairs of the Church.*

WHATEVER was propoſed by this bill for the inforcement of clergy reſidence, and the reformation of the eſtabliſhment, it underwent ſo many modifications in the committee, and was threatened with ſo decided an oppoſition from ſome who had prepared an entirely different bill, that it was diſmiſſed for the laſt year's ſeſſion, and the ſuſpenſion of *Qui Tam's* powers for a time continued.

102. *Thoughts on the Reſidence of the Clergy, and on the Proviſion of the Statute of* Henry VIII. c. 13. *By* John Sturges, *LL. D. Chancellor of the Dioceſe of* Winchester.

AFTER what we obſerved of this

* 3 *per Cent.* Conſols to Jan 5, 1802	£ 10,178,521 13 1
3 *per Cent.* Reduced to Mar. 18, 1802	7,811,611 17 4
	£.17,990,133 10 5

† This amounts altogether to £.134,820,444 10*s.* 5*d.* to be taken from a debt of upwards of 500 millions. EDIT.

pamphlet

pamphlet in our review of the Anſwer to it, p. 341, and the bill above-mentioned having been at the time diſmiſſed, it is unneceſſary to ſay any more on the ſubject at preſent.

103. *A Sermon preached in the Pariſh Church of St.* Laurence, Jury, *before the Right Honourable the Lord Mayor, &c. on* Sunday, June 10, 1802, *being the day appointed for adminiſtering the Holy Communion to the Members of the Corporation. By the Rev.* John Hutchins, M. A. *Chaplain to his Lordſhip.*

BRIEFLY inculcates the duty and obligation of the Holy Communion from Luke xxii. 19.

104. *The Utility of Country Banks conſidered.*

ARGUMENTS in their favour confirmed in many reſpects by Mr. Thornton in his Eſſay "on Paper Currency," though differing from him on ſome topics.

105. *A Charge delivered to the Clergy of the Dioceſe of* Durham, *at the ordinary Viſitation of that Dioceſe in* July 1801. *By* Shute *Biſhop of* Durham.

THE Biſhop introduces this ſolemn addreſs by a ſtriking picture of our own country at the opening of the preſent century. "We ſtand," ſays he, "on an eminence which gives us a near proſpect of an ocean apparently ſubſiding into a calm, but covered with wrecks, and ſtill agitated by the tempeſt that has filled it with the ſpoil of nations *. When we conſider that the awful power 'which rode on the whirlwind and directed the ſtorm' has not only defended us from the calamitous effects of much complicated ruin, but has diſtinguiſhed us by other eminent marks of favour, what a multitude of mixed emotions of triumph, gratitude, hope, and pious reſolution, crowd upon the mind! A national eſtabliſhment of Chriſtianity, unincumbered by the corruptions of Popery, and unendangered by the leaven of Republican diſcordance; a King who holds himſelf bound by principle and conſcience to maintain it, and whoſe virtues have been the palladium of our internal peace and ſecurity; a ſyſtem of laws, which, while they give liberty and protection to the pooreſt ſubjects, afford no invidious immunities to the richeſt; a ſucceſſion of ſplendid and important victories by ſea and land; but, above all, the viſible interpoſition of that Providence which has ſhowered upon our heads ſuch accumulated bleſſings; theſe are ſubjects of triumph which demand of us as a nation and as individuals every effort of gratitude and renovated duty." The Biſhop proceeds to obſerve, that "A reflecting mind, that looks to the origin of the misfortunes which have deſolated Europe, muſt ardently wiſh, that means might be found to provide againſt the cauſes of ſuch diſaſters." Theſe cauſes he ſtates to be, the corruptions of Chriſtianity by Popery, the decay of ſpiritual religion, and the weakneſs of the religious principle, which in other and more ſcriptural language is termed want of faith, acting as a principle of good works, acquieſcence in the cuſtoms of others well reputed in the world. Theſe are impediments which concern the *people*. Worldly-mindedneſs is highly unſuitable to the *miniſterial* character. The preacher who would make a proper impreſſion on the hearts of his hearers muſt be deeply impreſſed himſelf with the truth and importance of the doctrines which he preaches; fixed in his religious opinions, founded on clear and definite principles; and zealous in the diſcharge of his duty.

"The period of time to which we are arrived appears to be highly favourable for uniting the piety and zeal of all ſincere Chriſtians in the ſupport and diffuſion of our holy religion. Chriſtianity, after the moſt violent aſſaults, has been greatly benefited by the evidences of its truth which thoſe aſſaults have extorted. The political experiment which has been made in France, while it has ſhewn the falſeneſs of thoſe principles which were diſſeminated for the ſubverſion of eſtabliſhed governments, has alſo evinced the ineſtimable value of religion by its temporary loſs in the wide range of anarchy and deſolation. For it was neceſſary to attack the very vitals of Chriſtianity; it was neceſſary to employ the whole artillery of Atheiſm and Deiſm, and all the dreadful combuſtibles of irreligion, to give full effect to the long-prepared conſpiracy againſt the eſtabliſhed governments of Europe. The enemies of Religion knew the importance of Chriſtianity to ſociety, as the ſupporter of civil order, law,

* Suav', mari magno turbantibus æquora ventis,
E terrâ magnum alterius ſpectare laborem.

law, peace, and domeſtic virtue. It was an object, therefore, of their open hoſtility and ſecret treachery. With the power of religion ſunk the fabric of civil order. But anarchy has apparently done its bloody work; order is in a great degree reſtored; and religion, we may hope, begins to reſume its influence in the world. While then the reſults of this tremendous experiment are moſt ſenſibly felt, let the friends of religion ſeize the favourable opportunity of diffuſing and enforcing, by their example and inſtruction, the principles of vital and ſpiritual religion."

106. *Infancy, or the Management of Children: a Didactic Poem, in Six Books. The Sixth Edition. To which are added, Poems not before publiſhed. By* Hugh Downman, *M.D.*

THE union of Poetry and Medicine has been long conſpicuous; and the votaries of Apollo, in his medical capacity, have been often rewarded by his choiceſt inſpirations. We need ſcarcely recall the Theriaca of Meander, the Tabacologia, the Syphilis of Fracaſtorius, and other didactic poems of authors of an early age; nor ſome excellent medical precepts in verſe, in our own time, by Dr. Armſtrong and others. The preſent work merits a very conſiderable diſtinction in this claſs; but we need not enlarge on it, as the publick have already decided in its favour, by calling for numerous ſucceſſive impreſſions. The preſent edition does not greatly differ from the laſt edition; but that was greatly improved in many reſpects. Indeed we might have wholly omitted noticing it, but for ſome additional poems, which are truly ſpirited and poetical.

We ſhall ſelect a paſſage which appears to us particularly happy, and will give an adequate ſpecimen of the poetry now firſt publiſhed.

From the Poem on GENIUS.

——— Obſerve
Where youthful rapture gazes on the page
Of fairy Poeſy; ſeizing the pen,
He tries, he fails; again, again he tries,
As often fails; yet eagerly purſues
His daring plan, to equal, to ſurpaſs
His favourite prototypes, and round his brow
Twine laurel wreaths. He darts his curious eye
O'er Nature's face, examines, and compares
The copy with the original; acquires
Himſelf ideas new; abſtracts, combines,
Aſſimilates, and modifies them all
A thouſand different ways; a ſtyle, a grace,
A manner of his own at length he boaſts,
And ſcorns weak imitation. Theſe are toils,
The free indeed and the ſpontaneous toils,
Which nurture Genius, and which conſtitute
His fineſt pleaſures.

107. *An Examination of the Strictures of the Critical Review on the Tranſlation of Juvenal. By* W. Gifford, *Eſq.* (*See vol. LXXII. pp.* 889, 993)

Our Brethren of the Quill have drawn an old houſe over their heads; and the Britiſh Juvenal has given them a *Rowland for their Oliver*; — but,
Non noſtrum eſt tantas componere lites.

108. *Uſeful Hints to thoſe who are afflicted with Ruptures; on the Nature, Cure, and Conſequences of the Diſeaſe; and on the empirical Practices of the preſent Day. By* T. Shelbrake, *Truſs-maker to the* Weſtminſter Hoſpital.

EVERY "attempt," from a man of reputation, "to eſtabliſh rational principles of treating a diſeaſe, that has been too much abandoned to the practice of Quackery," muſt neceſſarily prove acceptable; and the title of the preſent work ſufficiently explains its purport.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. H. Ruff, of Cheltenham, has arranged materials for a Hiſtory of that place, which he intends to publiſh by ſubſcription, under the patronage of the Marquis of Worceſter. It will conſiſt of a pleaſant yet accurate ſelection of the moſt important and entertaining ſubjects relating to the hiſtory of that celebrated ſpot.

Mr. Painter, of Wrexham, aſſiſted by Mr. Yorke, of Erthig, and the Rev. W. Davies, of Meirod, will publiſh, in the courſe of this year, the Twenty Tribes of Wales, with the arms of the tribes at the head of each.

The Rev. Mr. Edwards, of Wrexham, author of a Continuation of Willis's Survey of St. Aſaph, is preparing to publiſh a Continuation of Willis's Survey of Bangor, from 1721 to the preſent time, with the addition of the names of the vicars-choral, and the incumbents of the different pariſhes in the dioceſe, from the earlieſt dates, with memoirs of ſome of them.

INDEX INDICATORIUS.

In the account of Swanicombe Church, p. 401, for "Mr. Oliver Bradley," read "The Rev. Mr. Oliver, rector, and Mr. Bradley, curate.

INDAGATOR WINTONIENSIS in our next.

H. N.'s HYGROMETER ſhall ſoon appear.

PRE-

O D E,

For His Majesty's Birthday, 1803.

By Henry James Pye, *Esq. P. L.*

BRITAIN, alas! has woo'd in vain,
Reluctant Peace, thy placid charms;
Compell'd, she treads once more th' enfanguin'd plain, [for arms.
Where Fame, where Freedom call aloud
Yet be awhile the battle's sound
In notes of festive triumph drown'd:
Whether the fiends of Discord fly
Portentous through the fiery sky,
Or, bound in Fate's coercive chain,
Howl 'mid th' infernal seats in vain;
On this auspicious day the Muse,
Jocund, with graceful voice, her wonted theme pursues.

Amid the boast of tyrant pride,
The pomp of state, the arm'd array,
Can all the shouts of slav'ry hide
That slaves unwilling homage pay?
No force can shield Ambition's head
From noontide care, from midnight dread,
When the still monitor within
Searches th' abode of blood and sin:
While he who rules with virtuous sway,
Whom freemen glory to obey,
Sees ev'ry breast the bulwark of a throne,
His people's surest guard, its sacred rights their own.

Then let the Muse, with duteous hand,
Strike the bold lyre's responsive strings,
While ev'ry tongue through Albion's land
Joins in the hymn of praise she sings;
And Labour, from the furrow'd plain,
And Commerce, from the billowy main,
With voice symphonious bid arise
That purest incense to the skies,
Above the proudest wreath of fame,
Which ever grac'd the victor's name,
A nation's votive breath by truth consign'd
To bless a Patriot King—the friend of human kind.

Mr. Urban, *Hastings, June* 3.

AS your valuable Miscellany is the receptacle of every thing curious, permit me to request the insertion of the following terse and classical lines, spoken at the last Westminster Play.

The whole of this performance is indeed worthy of the seminary from whence it sprung; but the ten concluding lines are peculiarly elegant, and must have proved highly gratifying to the feelings of the Dean.

Olim Westmonasteriensis.

PROLOGUS IN ANDRIAM, 1802.

NIL præter solitum adfermus, vetera omnia, & usu
Cognita, Personæ, Fabula, Scena vetus;
Atque eadem vobis omni redeunte Decembri
Cecropios iterat Musa Latina fales.
Accipite hæc æquis animis—etiam ipsa Vetustas [habet.
Non minimum, ut desint cætera, laudis
Nec nostri hîc quicquam arbitrii est, immo his quoque landis
Jura dat, & certam figunt Elizæ viam.
Nulla etenim nostra est, proh sanctum nomen Elizæ!
Quæ non imperiis paveat hora tuis.
Tu, Musæ, aiebas taceant aliquando severæ,
Atque suas habeat festa Thalia vices;
Dummodo nec penitus studiis ea dissona vestris,
Nec laude, aut fructu sit caritura suo.
Ipsa ea sit—plenis olim quam Roma theatris
Mirata est, simplex, docta, venusta, decens.
Et vetet hæc quisquam? & quæ tu, quæ prima dedisti
Ista vetet pueris jura manere tuis?
Nequicquam—Haud quovis temere, hæc antiqua columna
Perstans mole suâ, concutienda pede est.
Si liber, accipiat pugnas, atque omnia contra
Totis connixus viribus, hostis agat.
At meminit credo quam nuper turpia passus
Et quo mulctatus vulnere, terga dedit.
Chare pater*, tua vis animi, tua vivida virtus,
Dextraque in has pugnas sufficit una tua;
At nunc, fera licet, tandem tibi justa laborum
Præmia, cumque novo est munere parta quies.
Et tu macte esto, sed nec tibi cura tuorum
Nec quamvis alio nomine, cesset amor.
Otia jam lætus carpas; longusque futuræ
Decursus vitæ sit, placidusque tenor.
Nec nos, Scena tibi quoties se pandit, alumnos
Degeneres videas, immemoresve tui.

ADDRESS TO MATHEMATICS.

WITH thee, divine Mathesis, let me live!
Effusive source of evidence and truth!
A lustre spreading o'er the mind of man,
Nobler than that whose mild vibrations soothe
The parted soul, when from the body freed,
Her corporal prison, in celestial day
She rises all-triumphant, all-inspir'd,
All-glorious, to her new supreme abode.
So thou, divine Mathesis, soarest high
Above the mass of earthly low desires!
'Tis thou that born of Heaven, and angel-wing'd, [reigns
Gainest the heights of Science where she
Thron'd in eternal day, with Nature round;
And in the starry regions, or th' abyss,
To Reason's and to Fancy's eyes displays
The chain of causes, from the dreary void
Of first Creation, up to Him whose vast
† Omnipotent spirit alone possesses that
Essential being, which preserves and made
The whole magnificence of Heaven and Earth.
Tutor'd by thee, Mathesis, let me live!

---

* The Dean of Westminster, formerly Head Master.

† Milton's Paradise Lost.

This

This divine particle of breath by thee *
Is render'd more divine, and shines abroad
In its own native colours. Heav'nly Nymph!
Without thee what were unenlighten'd man?
A savage roaming through the dreary woods
In quest of prey, wand'ring o'er endless wilds
In darkest night; devoid of every art
And elegance of life! Nor gold were his,
Nor social happiness, nor various skill
To turn the furrow, or to guide the plough
Mechanic; nor the Heav'n-directed prow
Of Navigation bold, that fearless braves
The torrid zone, or dares the wintry pole.
† Thy influence is like the balmy dew
That flows from clouds, when first the morn awakes;
Thy powers refine our manners; thy regards
Embellish life; for, while laborious crowds
‡ Toil in dark ignorance, thy hand directs
Our wand'ring minds; thy pow'r invisible
Swells out, and bears this lower world along.

A WRANGLER.

As a SEQUEL *to the* STANZAS *written on Christmas Eve, during the absence of an only Son at Sea, the following were composed on receiving Letters from him, containing Intelligence of his safe Arrival in India, and other Particulars of the most favourable Import.*

O LET those who hope for safety
On the "rock of ages" rest;
Power Eternal! thou hast heard me,
Be thy name for ever blest.

On the wide expanse of waters,
O'er th' unfathomable deep,
Amidst tempests, toil, and danger,
Thou my Sailor Boy didst keep.

Though, remov'd from my protection,
Still were cheerful days to come,
Other friends, almost parental,
Well supply his distant home.

To that home, tho' long a stranger,
May his constant wishes tend;
Yet resign'd to thy allotment,
Who wilt guide him to the end!

Through this world's alternate changes,
Ever mindful they are thine,
Let him not exult in fortune,
Nor in adverse fate repine;

Still preserve those grateful feelings,
Which his warmest terms declare,
Evermore to Thee devoted,
For thy providential care,

Westerham, May 12. W. B.

On a Voyage to CHINA, *in a Ship of War.*

'TWAS Spring; and May did her best sweets exhale;
When meadows, in their roseate bloom,
Sent forth an ambient rich perfume,
Our ship reluctantly unfurl'd the sail;
Destin'd to sail, with commerce, o'er the deep,
To shores far East of fair Indostan's plains;
Safe from the enemy our trade to keep,
Guarding it on to China's vast domains,
O'er the dread wat'ry waste, where desolation reigns.

In torrid climes, oppressive was the heat;
Where, vertical, the orb of day
Sent downward his most potent ray;
When, with wild throbs, each feverish pulse did beat:
But Providence divine, with watchful care,
Sent his selectest healing influence down,
To turn aside each pestilence severe;
Profusely were his blessings on us thrown,
Who gave us health and peace beneath the burning zone.

Great was the war of Southern seas and skies;
Where storms, in dire succession, roil
From the bleak ice-begirt South Pole,
From whence th'infuriate maddening tempest flies. [hev'd;
Yet was our refuge present, known, be-
For o'er this ever restless wat'ry road,
Presides th' unutterable, unconceiv'd,
Abscond'ng, yet demonstrable great God;
And jarring seas and skies obey his awful nod.

Jehovah reigns! the elements proclaim
Him, who, from chaos and old night,
Call'd them to harmony and light,
T' exalt and magnify his matchless name.
Check'd by the power of dread Omnipotence,
Obedient winds and waves at once decrease:
'Tis he that bids their fury to commence;
He also bids their foaming rage to cease;
'Tis his omnific will, "Ye waves, be still in peace."

Long was the voyage exempt from earthly blifs,
Yet smiling hope did oft emerge,
Although Destruction's dreary verge
Frown'd near us, a tremendous dark abyss.
At length our wave-worn bark did safe arrive,
Shatter'd by billows, on the Atlantic main.
How glad the happy few, who yet survive,
Their highly favour'd Island to regain!
Where knowledge in divine pre-eminence doth reign.

But yet indulgent Heaven was still more kind;
Tidings of Peace we gladly heard,
As by the chalky cliffs we steer'd,
Borne by December's chilling North-west wind. [shores,
Our anchor cast near Albion's tranquil
Hope to the mind a pleasing scene conveys;
She, on triumphant wing, exulting soars,
And prompts the soul, with energy, to raise
In themes of adoration, gratitude, and praise!

Frederick str. Portsea, March 23. J. S.

To

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* Horace, Odes.

† Young's Night Thoughts.

‡ αυτ' αν δειλαιης νυκτα και ηματα μοιρης.
Hom. Odyss. lib. ζ.

To the Bosanquet Family.

Musa vitat mori.

IN Irák-Ajemi's * far-fam'd clime,
When great Al Rashíd fill'd the seat sublime,
There dwelt a family; a race approv'd;
Barmak th' illustrious name, the family belov'd †.
Like the far-spreading vig'rous tree it stood,
The pride, the honour, glory, of the wood.
Transplanted now to heav'nly Eden's land,
A tree of Paradise behold it stand.
Yet shall its glorious fame ne'er cease on earth, [cond birth;
But reach, through Time, to Nature's se-
Transplanted thus, from Gaul's divided land,
Behold, in Britain's Isle, Bosanquet stand ‡!
O Plant belov'd, dear as our native oak,
Securely flourish here, nor dread the hostile stroke!
Still in the British Eden be thou found!
Lo! all our choicest plants do thee surround.
Flourish thou still, O Theme of Poet's rhyme!
Bear thou thy honours to remotest time!
Thy much-lov'd name shall in duration last,
And every coming day prove brighter than the past,
Till Britain's boundaries and Eden's join;
Then Type and Antitype alike shall shine.

To JACOB BOSANQUET, Esq.

Chairman of the East India Company.

With the foregoing Poem.

ACCEPT this off'ring from a Muse unknown,
Deserving as thou art of fair renown;
Only the truly virtuous merit praise;
As such receive thou these unpurchas'd lays.
Thou who in Virtue's path art ever found,
Wealth, Honour, Glory, ever thee surround!
To perfect Virtue still direct thine eyes,
Until thou shin'st a Diamond of the Skies.

June 11. MUSA PARADISI.

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* The central province of the Arabian Empire when in its splendour; in which the City of Baghdád was situated. There are two other provinces bearing the name of Irak: one called Irak Al Jebál, or Parthia; the other, Irak Arabi, or Chaldea. Irak Ajemi is the Persian Irak.

† The family thus named, known in Europe by the appellation of Barmacidæ or Barmacides, were one of the most deservedly celebrated of the Oriental families; adorned with every virtue which can grace humanity. Persecuted in a tyrannic reign, they suffered with the dignity of Martyrs: their memory, embalmed by the love of their country, has been preserved alike by the historian and the poet.

‡ Alluding to the Revocation of the Edict of Nantz.

Mr. Urban, *June* 12.

AS a kind of supplement to the very interesting account of the festival of the Royal Jennerian Society, p. 416, I beg you will further gratify the friends of that incomparable Institution by the insertion of the inclosed.

The first is a song happily adapted to the occasion, which was sung by Mr. Dignum immediately after the eloquent eulogium of Mr. T. F. Dibdin, on the health of Dr. Jenner having been given.

The second will require no other testimonial of merit, than the information that it is from the pen of Mr. R. Bloomfield, who very kindly at a short notice undertook to produce something in honour of the natal day of him, to whose genius and persevering philanthropy all are so infinitely indebted.

1. The Foe of the Face.

LET Antiquity tell of her heroes so bold,
Who hydras have vanquish'd in fables of old;
Our Hero we hail and the day of his birth,
Who foils a dread monster that ravag'd the earth. [the Face,
For thus will we fight the dire Foe of
Who spoils us of beauty and murders our race.

The foe at whose sight the gay palace has mourn'd, [ador'n'd,
Who rifles the bloom that the cottage
Who marrs youth and age with his horrible torture, [no quarter.
We'll join heart and hand and allow him
For thus will we fight, &c.

Ye soldiers all ardent your courage to prove, [love;
In defence of the land and the ladies you
To arms! let us save the fair hopes of the nation, [pation.
And this tyrant pursue, 'til he meet extir-
For thus will we fight, &c.

And ye whose calm bosoms contention abhor, [of war;
Who shrink at the sounds and the weapons
Yet haste to our aid at Humanity's call,
Till Nature prevail, and the Monster must fall.
For thus will we fight, &c.

All nations, all ages, all ranks shall combine,
In this war of benevolence just and divine;
O'er the world betwixt man and his brother be peace, [never cease.
But with man's cruel foe may the strife
For thus will we fight, &c.

---

2. COME hither, mild Beauty, that dwell'st on the mountain, [day;
Sweet handmaid of Liberty, meet us to-
Thy votary's philanthropy; ask from thy fountain, [be gay.
A soul-chearing nectar wherewith to

The

The cup may o'er flow, and new grapes ſtill be growing, [ſhine;
The eyes of the drinker reſplendently
But grant us, bright Nymph, with thy gifts overflowing [wine.
To lighten our hearts and to relish our

Is Beauty's gay roſe-bud a prize worth enſuring? [our cauſe;
Its guardianſhip reſts with the friends of
Shall we mark unconcern'd what the blind are enduring *? [laws.
No! mercy and peace are the firſt of our
Wave ſtreamers of victʼry, be bravʼry requited, [unfurl'd;
Be ſails in all climes ſtill with honour
All lovers of man with our cauſe are delighted, [of the world.
'Tis to baniſh the fears and the tears
All nations ſhall feel and all nations inherit
The wonderful bleſſing we place in their view; [merit,
And if in that bleſſing a mortal claims
O, JENNER, your country reſigns it to you. [glorious treaſure †,
From the field, from the farm, come the
May its life-ſaving impulſe, all freſh as the morn, [without meaſure,
Still ſpread round the earth without bounds,
Till Time have forgot when its JENNER was born.

On hearing of the Hoſtile Preparations in a Neighbouring Country, &c.

I LOVE the dulcet charms of Peace,
For it my wiſhes ne'er ſhall ceaſe,
'Tis Heaven's choiceſt boon;
Which awhile its influence ſhed
O'er thy devoted ſervant's head,
And leaves me, ah! too ſoon!

But ſhould a fierce vindictive foe
Meditate a treacherous blow,
'Gainſt thee, my native land;
To ſtab thy unſuſpecting heart,
Try with baſe inſidious art,
And demon malice plann'd;

Chearly our truſty arms we'll take,
And for ourſelves our country's ſake,
Dare an embattled plain;
With ardour charge the numerous hoſts,
Defend our own, attack their poſts,
And prove their efforts vain.

Durdham Down, April 18. XL.

EPIGRAMMA IN SOMNUM.

SOMNE, viris ſemper numen gratiſſime, ſalve, [abi.
Dulce mihi nunquam nocte levamen

Te ſine non poterim vitæ tolerare labores,
Et niſi mulſiſti languida membra mea.
Tu quoque ſervitium poſſis curamque levare,
Ac ſemper renovas, mortis imago, vires.
O fortunati nimium! quos tempore nullo
Anxietas, luctus continuuſve premit:
Nam tu ſi voto fugis implacabilis omni
Quid fiât inſomnis? Lividus ille perit.

TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH VERSE.

HAIL! God of Sleep! whom mortals all adore, [pour.
Thy ſweeteſt influence on my eyelids
How could I live unleſs thou didſt compoſe [poſe.
My wearied limbs, and ſoothe them by re-
Thou, Heav'nly Power, canſt mitigate our pain, [again.
And canſt, like death, renew our lives
O happy they! who free from troubles reſt,
Nor by ſolicitude, nor grief oppreſs'd.
For ſhouldſt thou fly, not heeding their deſire, [pire.
They ſleepleſs, pale, and languiſhing ex-

HILARIUS.

CHANSON BACHIQUE.

JE ſuis un docteur toujours yvre,
" Notus inter Sorbonicos;"
Je n'ai jamais lu d'autre livre
" Qu' epiſtolam ad Ebrios;"
C'eſt moi de qui la panſe éclate,
" Nimis plenis viſceribus;"
J'ai les yeux bordés d'écarlate,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus;
" Et naſum plenum, et naſum plenum, et naſum plenum rubibus."

Je ſuivois Silène en Logique,
" Amabat iſte pocula;"
Je ſuyois Newton en Phyſique;
" Docebat ille vacua:"
Si je prouvois en bon yvrogne,
" Vinum præſtare fontibus,"
C'étoit en préſentant ma trogne,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus, &c."

Pour avoir en Philoſophie
" Magiſterii lilia,"
Je fus mettre ſur l'eau-de vie
" Omnes Doctores *à quia*."
Ils diſoient tous, chantant ma gloire,
" Doctior eſt doctoribus;"
Et a le talent de bien boire,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus, &c."

Quand je ſoutins ma Bacheliere,
" Sedebam ſuper dolio;"
Je ſacquai les buveurs de biere
" Vini ratiocinio;"
La troupe ne fut pas mutine,
" Nec fuit opus fuſtibus;"
Pour vaintre je montrai ma mine,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus."

Ma majeure fit grand tapage,
" Mille ficcari pocula;"

Mes

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* It is worthy of remark, that in the ſchool for the indigent blind, in St. George's Fields, the loſs of ſight in more than *one half* of the children has been occaſioned by ſmall pox.

† The vaccine fluid.

Mes ergoteurs perdoient courage,
" Non vacuantes vaſcula :"
Si vous voulez avoir victoire,
" Illis dixi Doctoribus,"
Ayez toujours ſoin de bien boire,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus, &c."

Ma mineure fut des plus belles,
" Bacchi merui præmia ;"
C'étoit la huitieme merveille
" Videre mea prælia ;"
Tous, dans un tranſport ergotique,
" Clamabant pleuis faucibus,"
Honneur et gloire bonorifique
" Ad naſum plenum rubibus, &c."

Enfin vint le temps de l'Auliqûe
" Pro doctorali laureâ,"
Au lieu de bonnet Sorbonnique,
" Mitra me cinxit pamprea ;"
Ce jour ſi cher à ma mémoire,
" Multiplicatis plauſibus ,"
J'eus quatre mille coups à boire,
" Et naſum plenum rubibus, &c."

CANZONET.

BUT three days ſince, the ſpirit here,
Whoſe ſmile breathes animation round ;
Methought the ſun ſhone forth more clear,
And all I trod was fairy ground.

Of force I follow'd where it led —
My ſpell-bound eyes unconſcious ſtole ;
For ſure ſome charm around was ſpread,
Too ſweet, too potent to controul.

Here winds the mole, here climbs the hill,
Here Zephyr Flora woos to play ;
The flow'rs here ope their boſoms ſtill,
And tempt the roving bee to ſtay.

Yet now theſe haunts their dreams deny ;
To ſome ſad lonely ſhade I creep,
Unknowing wherefore heaves the ſigh,
Unknowing why, but yet I weep.

Perhaps the ſpirit, lately fled,
Could Winter's dreary reign beguile ;
Endear the ſterile mountain-head ;
And o'er the deſert draw a ſmile.

Perhaps — but, Oh ! my fate's decreed !
The miniſters her Heav'n-blue eyes ;
And ſure this ſtricken heart muſt bleed,
'Till ſhe Love's healing balm applies.

On the Death of Mrs. BOGLE FRENCH.
(See p. 387*)*

BUT that we know the gracious Pow'r above
Is perfect goodneſs, rectitude, and love,
And, from his throne in Heav'n, directs on earth,
As well the death of mortals as their birth ;
Some might preſume to aſk why Death ſhould dare
Attack the virtuous, and th' unworthy ſpare.
But we with humble confidence reſign
To thee, O Providence ! our will to thine ;
And the fond huſband, who has loſt a wife,
Joy of his heart, and comfort of his life,
While he deplores the loſs with heartfelt pain, [plain ;
Does not, amidſt his tears, of Heav'n com-
But, mix'd with tender ſighs, with love impreſ'd,
Feels all the Father riſing in his breaſt.
What piercing ſorrows muſt a mother feel,
When tears of iron from a heart of ſteel
Would force a paſſage for a cauſe like this,
Which throws ſuch clouds o'er hopes of preſent bliſs !
Nor can the lovely daughter's tender breaſt
For ſuch a fatal loſs be leſs diſtreſs'd.
Filial affection and connubial love,
On goodneſs built, and gentle as the dove,
The object of attraction loſt, will pine,
'Till the heart-ſick on Providence recline.
Ah, then adieu ! we cry, while life ſurvives, [wives !
Thou beſt of mothers, and the beſt of

W. A. *Dulwich.*

AN ELEGY

On a favourite little Beagle of the Author's, that died in whelping the 9th June, 1795.

IS Trio at length ſunk to reſt ?
Yes, the beautiful beagle's no more !
Though in vain are the tears of regret,
Yet her loſs I ſhall ever deplore.

A vigilant guard through the night,
And a faithful attendant by day ;
As often as fed by my hand,
How grateful the boon ſhe'd repay !

How joyful and blithe in the morn
She would join in the ſports of the field !
Tho' not far on the winds were they borne,
Yet her notes a ſweet muſic did yield.

If to doat on an animal, form'd
Thus by nature to win and to pleaſe,
Be condemn'd by the ſtoick forlorn,
Let him rail, I will not be diſpleas'd.

I will boaſt of attachments ſo form'd ;
Let the man, whoſe proud ſpirit 'twill wound,
Bluſh to think that in animal mould
Such amiable virtues were found.

No time from my mem'ry will chaſe
Her lov'd form, it's ſo deep there impreſs'd ;
When I think on her untimely fate,
With grief it will harrow my breaſt.

The greateſt ſolace that I feel,
Which I long wiſh to keep within view,
Was the tribute I paid to her worth,
When I took an eternal adieu.

O'er her body diſtorted with pain
I hung forward, to take a laſt view ;
And did (for who then could refrain ?)
With my tears oft her body bedew.

Briſtol. P. I.

PRE-

PREMIUMS offered by the SOCIETY, *instituted at* London, *for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, for the Year* 1803.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE chief objects of the SOCIETY are to promote the Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce of this kingdom, by giving rewards for all such useful Inventions, Discoveries and Improvements, (though not mentioned in this book,) as tend to that purpose; and, in pursuance of this plan, the SOCIETY have already expended near FIFTY THOUSAND POUNDS, advanced by voluntary subscriptions of their members, and legacies bequeathed.

The manner in which this money has been distributed may be seen by applying to the Secretary or other officers of the SOCIETY, at their house in the *Adelphi*. The Register of the Premiums and Bounties they have given will shew the very great advantages which the Public have derived from this Institution.

The meetings of the SOCIETY are held every *Wednesday*, at seven o'clock in the evening, from the fourth *Wednesday* in *October* to the first *Wednesday* in *June*. The several Committees meet on other evenings in the week during the session.

In order still farther to promote the laudable views of this SOCIETY, it may be necessary to explain the mode by which its members continue to be elected.

Each member has the privilege, at any weekly meeting of the SOCIETY, of proposing any person who is desirous to become a member, provided such proposal is signed by three members of the SOCIETY.

Peers of the Realm or Lords of Parliament are, on their being proposed, immediately ballotted for; and the name, with the addition and place of abode, of every other person proposing to become a member, is to be delivered to the Secretary, who is to read the same, and properly insert the name in a list, which is to be hung up in the SOCIETY's room until the next meeting; at which time such person shall be ballotted for; and, if two-thirds of the members, then voting, ballot in his favour, he shall be deemed a *perpetual member*, upon payment of *Twenty Guineas* at one payment; or a *subscribing member*, upon payment of any sum not less than *Two Guineas* annually.

Every member is entitled to vote and be concerned in all the transactions of the SOCIETY, and to attend and vote at the several Committees. He has also the privilege of recommending two persons as Auditors, at the weekly meeting of the SOCIETY; and, by addressing a note to the Housekeeper, of introducing his friends to examine the various models, machines, and productions, in different branches of arts, manufactures, and commerce, for which rewards have been bestowed; and to inspect the magnificent series of moral and historical paintings so happily contrived and completed by JAMES BARRY, Esq. which, with some valuable busts and statues, decorate the Great Room. He has likewise the use of a valuable Library; and is entitled to the annual Volume of the SOCIETY's Transactions.

The time appointed for admission to the paintings or models, is from ten to two o'clock, *Sundays* and *Wednesdays* excepted.

PREMIUMS IN AGRICULTURE.

Class 1. ACORNS.

FOR having set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with acorns, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

2. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, set agreeably to the above conditions, the silver medal.

Certificates of setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred young oaks on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803.

3. RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall have raised, since the year 1799, the greatest number of oaks, not fewer than five thousand, either from young plants or acorns, in order to secure a succession of oak timber in this kingdom; the gold medal.

4. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates that there were on the land, at least the number of young oak-trees required, in a thriving condition, two years after the planting, with an account of the methods pursued in making and managing the plantation,

to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

5. ASCERTAINING THE BEST METHOD OF RAISING OAKS. To the person who shall ascertain in the best manner, by actual experiments, the comparative merits of the different modes of raising oaks for timber, either from acorns set on land properly dug or tilled, from acorns set by the spade or dibble, without digging or tillage, either on a smooth surface, or among bushes, fern, or other cover; or from young plants previously raised in nurseries, and transplanted; regard being had to the expense, growth, and other respective advantages of the several methods; the gold medal.

The *accounts* and proper *certificates* that not less than one acre has been cultivated in each mode, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

6. CHESNUTS. For having sown or set, between the first of October, 1802, and the first of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of dry loamy land, not less than six acres, with Spanish chesnuts, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of other trees adapted to such soil, at the option of the candidate; and for effectually fencing and preserving the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

7. For the second greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of sowing or setting agreeably to the above conditions, and that there are not fewer than three hundred chesnut plants, in a thriving state, on each acre, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

8. ELM. For having planted the greatest number of the English elm, not less than eight thousand, between the twenty-fourth of June, 1801, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1802; and for the having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

9. For the second greatest number, not less than five thousand, the silver medal.

Certificates of the having planted agreeably to the above conditions, that the plants were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, and specifying the distance of the plants, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in April, 1804.

10. LARCH. For having planted out between the twenty-fourth of June, 1800, and the twenty-fourth of June, 1801, the greatest number of larch-trees, not fewer than five thousand; and for having effectually fenced and preserved the same, in order to raise timber; the gold medal.

11. For the next greatest number, not fewer than three thousand; the silver medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after they were planted out, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1803.

12, 13. The same premiums are extended one year further.

Certificates to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804.

N. B. The larch-trees may be either planted, mixed with other trees, or by themselves, as may best suit the convenience of the planter.

14. OSIERS. To the person who shall have planted, between the 1st of October, 1802, and the 1st of May, 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with those kinds of willows, commonly known by the names of osier, Spaniard, new kind, or French, fit for the purpose of basket-makers, not fewer than twelve thousand plants on each acre; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

15. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than three acres; the silver medal, or ten guineas. *Certificates* of the planting, and that the plants were in a thriving state five months at least after the planting, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1803.

16, 17. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Nov. 1804.

18. ALDER. For having planted, in the year 1800, the greatest number of alders, not less than three thousand; the gold medal.

Certificates of the number of plants, and that they were in a thriving state two years at least after being planted, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1803.

19. ASH. For having sown or set, in the year 1800, the greatest quantity of land, not less than six acres, with Ash for timber, with or without seeds, cuttings, or plants of such other trees as are adapted to the soil; the gold medal.

20. For the next greatest quantity, not less than four acres, the silver medal.

Certificates of the sowing or setting agreeably to the above conditions; that there are not fewer than one hundred ash plants on each acre, in a thriving and healthy condition, two years at least after the sowing or setting, with a general account of the methods used in making the plantation; to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1803.

21, 22. The same premiums are extended one year further.

Certificates to be delivered on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1804

N. B. It is the particular wish of the So-

ciety, that such lands only as are not calculated for growing corn, should be employed for the purposes specified in these advertisements.

23. TIMBER-TREES. To the person who shall have inclosed, planted, or sown, the greatest number of acres, not less than ten, with the best sorts of forest-trees, adapted to the soil, for timber, between the first of October, 1799, and the first of May, 1801; the gold medal.

An account of the methods used in making the plantations, and the nature of the soil, together with proper *certificates* that the trees were in a thriving and healthy state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

N. B. With the above forest-trees, the seeds, cuttings, or plants, of such other trees as are adapted to the soil, and proper for underwood, may or may not be intermixed.

24. FOREST-TREES. To the person who shall have inclosed and planted, or set, the greatest number of acres (not less than ten) of land, that is incapable of being ploughed, such as the borders of rivers, the sides of precipices, and any land that has too many rocks, or that is not calculated to repay the expense of tillage, owing to the stiffness or poverty of the soil, the surface being too hilly, mountainous, or otherwise unfit for tillage, with the best sorts of forest-trees, namely, oak, Spanish chesnuts, ash, elm, beech, alder, willow, larch, spruce and silver fir, with or without screens of Scotch fir, adapted to the soil, and intended for timber trees, between the 1st of October, 1801, and the 1st of April, 1802; the gold medal.

25. For the second greatest quantity of land, not less than seven acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

26. For the third greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, the silver medal. A particular *account* of the methods used in making and managing the plantations, the nature of the soil, the probable number of each sort of plants, together with proper *certificates* that they were in a healthy and thriving state two years at least after making the plantation, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

27, 28, 29. The same premiums are extended one year further. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1805.

N. B. The candidates for planting all kinds of trees are to produce certificates that the respective plantations are properly fenced and secured, and particularly to state the condition of the plants at the time of signing such certificates. Any information which the candidates for the foregoing premiums may choose to communicate, relative to the methods made use of in forming the plantations, or promoting the growth of the several trees, or any other observations that may have occurred on the subject, will be thankfully received.

30. SECURING PLANTATIONS of TIMBER-TREES, AND HEDGE-ROWS. To the person who shall give to the Society the most satisfactory account, founded on experience, of the most effectual and least expensive method of securing young plantations of timber-trees, and hedge-rows, from hares and rabbits, as well as sheep and larger cattle, which at the same time shall be least subject to the depredations of wood-stealers, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* of the efficacy of the method to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803.

31. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in Nov. 1804.

32. COMPARATIVE TILLAGE. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be trench-ploughed*, and four to be ploughed in the usual manner, in order to ascertain in what cases it may be adviseable to shorten the operations of tillage, by adopting one trench-ploughing, for the purpose of burying the weeds, instead of the method, now in common use, of ploughing and harrowing the land three or four times, and raking the weeds together and burning them; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense attending each mode of culture be fully and accurately described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with a circumstantial account of the appearance of the subsequent crops during their growth; and also of the quantity and weight of the corn and straw under each mode of culture, or, in case of a green crop, the weight of an average sixteen perches, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1804.

33. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF WHEAT, BROAD-CAST, DRILLED, AND DIBBLED. For the best set of experiments made on not less than twelve acres, four of which to be sown broad-cast, four drilled, and four dibbled, the two latter in equi-distant rows, in order fully to ascertain which is the most advantageous mode of cultivating wheat; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that every ope-

* It is a common practice among gardeners, when they have a piece of very foul land, to dig it two spits, or about eighteen inches deep, shovelling the weeds to the bottom. This they call trenching.

ration and expense of each mode of culture be fully described; and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce of the corn, the weight per bushel, and also of the straw, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

34. SPRING WHEAT. To the person who, between the 10th of January and the 10th of April, 1803, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of wheat, not less than ten acres; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed; also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year; together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel; and a sample, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1804.

It is supposed that sowing wheat early in the spring will not only allow more time to till the land but less for the growth of weeds; thus rendering the wheat as clean as a barley crop, and exhausting the soil much less than autumnal sowing. It may be seen in the 19th volume that the wheat usually sown in autumn may be put into the ground, with great success, so late as February or March, thus giving time to clear the ground from turnips, or to avoid a bad season.

35. BEANS AND WHEAT. To the person who shall have dibbled or drilled, between the 1st of December, 1802, and the 1st of April, 1803, the greatest quantity of land, not less than ten acres, with beans, in equi-distant rows, and hoed the intervals twice or oftener, and shall have sown the same land with wheat in the autumn of the year 1803; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an account of the sort and quantity of beans, the time of dibbling or drilling, and of reaping or mowing them, the produce per acre thrashed, the expense of dibbling or drilling, hand or horse hoeing, the distance of the rows, and the quality of the soil, together with *certificates* of the number of acres, and that the land was afterwards actually sown with wheat, be produced on or before the second Tuesday in March, 1804.

36. BEANS. To the person who, in the year 1802, shall discover and cultivate, either by the drill or dibbling-method, on not less than five acres, a species of horse-beans or tick-beans, that will ripen their seeds before the 21st of August; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that a particular account of the bean, the cultivation, and the expense attending it, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments are made, together with an *account* of the produce, the weight per Winchester bushel, and a sample of not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803. It is apprehended that, if a bean should be brought into cultivation with the habits of the hotspur, or other early peas, that it would, in a great measure, escape the danger arising from the collier-insect, or other insects, and allow more time for the farmers to till the land for the subsequent crop of wheat. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803.

37. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in Dec. 1804.

38. COMPARATIVE CULTURE OF TURNIPS. For the best set of experiments made on not less than eight acres of land, four of which to be sown broad-cast, and four-drilled, to ascertain whether it is most advantageous to cultivate turnips by sowing them broad-cast and hand-hoeing them, or by drilling them in equi-distant rows, and hand or horse-hoeing the intervals; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that every operation and expense of each mode of culture be fully described, and that proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land, on which the experiments were made, together with the weight of the turnips grown, on a fair average sixteen perches of land, under each mode of culture, be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804. The object which the Society have in view in offering this premium is experimentally to ascertain the most advantageous method of growing turnips. To do this in a satisfactory manner, both the drilled and broad-cast crops should have the advantage of the most perfect cultivation, consequently the drilled crops should have the intervals between the rows worked by the horse or hand-hoe, or by both these implements; and the rows should be either weeded or hand-hoed, or both weeded and hand-hoed. The broad-cast crop should have every advantage which weeding and hand-hoeing can give it, consistently with leaving the soil a flat surface.

39. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

40. PARSNIPS. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than five acres, with parsnips, for the sole purpose of feeding cattle or sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the quantity of land so cultivated, with a particular *account* of the nature of the soil and weight of the produce on sixteen perches, and also of the condition of the cattle or sheep fed

with the parsnips, and the advantages resulting from the practice, to be produced to the Society on or before the second day in Nov. 1804.

41. BUCK WHEAT. To the person who shall cultivate the greatest quantity of land with buck wheat, not less than thirty acres; the gold medal. It is required that the time of sowing and reaping be noticed, also a particular *account* of the species, cultivation, and expense attending it, the manner of reaping it, thrashing it, and housing the grain, with proper *certificates* of the nature and condition of the land on which the experiments were made, and the name of the crop, if any, which the same land bore the preceding year, together with an *account* of the produce, and a sample of the seed, not less than a quart, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

42. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen acres, on similar conditions; the silver medal. Information respecting its application to the feeding of cattle, hogs, and poultry, and other of its uses, is also desired. It is known to be particularly serviceable in furnishing honey to bees.

43. RAISING GRASS SEEDS. To the person who shall raise the greatest quantity of each or any of the following named grass seeds, *viz.* —Meadow fox-tail (alopecurus pratensis,) sweet scented vernal grass (anthoxanthum odoratum), Timothy grass, meadow Fescue grass, smooth-stalked meadow grass (poa pratensis) rough-stalked meadow grass (poa trivialis); the silver medal, or ten guineas. It is required that *certificates* from persons who have viewed them in a proper state, to identify that they are one or other of the seeds above-mentioned, indicating clearly the particular species, and noticing the quantity produced of such seeds, free from weeds or mixture of other grasses, together with proper samples of the seeds, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of February, 1804.

44. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first day of February, 1805.

45. ROTATION OF CROPS. To the person who shall, between the 10th of August, 1801, and the 10th of September, 1803, cultivate the greatest quantity of land, not less than forty acres, in the following rotation, *viz.*—1st, winter-tares; 2d, turnips; and 3d, wheat; and apply the two former crops, in the best and most farmer-like manner, to the rearing, supporting, and fattening horses, cattle, sheep, or hogs, on the land which produced the crops; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas.

46. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than thirty acres; the silver medal, or fifty guineas.

47. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than twenty acres; the silver medal. It is required that every operation and expense be fully described, and that satisfactory *certificates* of the nature and condition of the soil on which the crops have grown, together with an *account* of their appearance, the number of horses and cattle, sheep or hogs, fed by the two green crops, and, as near as possible, the improved value of the live stock by the consumption of those crops, and also the quantity of wheat per acre, and its weight per bushel, be produced to the Society on or before the first day of November, 1804.

It is presumed that very great advantages will arise to such agriculturists as shall adopt this rotation of crops on a dry soil. They will be enabled, with the addition of a few acres of turnip-rooted cabbage for spring-food, to keep such large flocks of sheep and herds of neat cattle as may secure a sufficient quantity of manure to fertilize their land in the highest degree, and in every situation. It is farther conceived that wheats which will bear sowing in the spring will be particularly suitable for this premium.

48, 49, 50. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be delivered on or before the first day of November, 1805.

51. PRESERVING TURNIPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving turnips perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. It is required that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, together with *certificates* that the produce of four acres at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and applied to the feeding of sheep and neat cattle; that the whole were drawn out of the ground before the first day of February, in order to clear the greater part of it previous to its being prepared for corn, and to save the soil from being exhausted by the turnips; and also of the weight of an average sixteen perches of the crop; be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

N. B. *It is recommended to those who may be induced to try the necessary experiments for obtaining this and the following four premiums to consider the method employed for the preservation of potatoes in ridges, (which the growers call pies,) and also the propriety of adopting a similar method in cases where they are previously frozen. It is supposed that, in the latter instance, the addition of ice or snow, and the construction of the ridges upon a large scale, may be sufficient to preserve the freezing temperature till the vegetables are wanted for the use of cattle or sheep, at which time they may be thawed by immersion in cold*

water, and the rot which a sudden thaw produces may be prevented.

52. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas.

53. PRESERVING CABBAGES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving drum headed cabbages perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting and fattening sheep and neat cattle during the months of February, March, and April; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

54. For the next in quantity and merit, on not less than two acres, the silver medal or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 51. And the *accounts* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

55. PRESERVING CARROTS, PARSNIPS, OR BEETS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving carrots, parsnips, or beets, perfectly sound, and in every respect fit for the purpose of supporting horses, and fattening sheep and neat cattle, during the months of February, March, and April; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. Conditions the same as for preserving turnips, *Cl.* 51. and the *accounts* to be delivered in on or before the first day in November, 1804.

56. PRESERVING POTATOES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method of preserving potatoes, two or more years, perfectly sound, without vegetating, and in every other respect fit for the purpose of sets and the use of the table, and, consequently, of supporting and fattening cattle; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required, that a full and accurate *account* of the method employed, and the expense attending the process, with *certificates* that one hundred bushels at the least have been preserved according to the method described, and that one or more bushels of the same potatoes have been set, and produced a crop without any apparent diminution of their vegetative power; and also that they have been used at table, with entire satisfaction to the person who eat of them, together with a sample of one bushel, be sent to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1804.

57. MAKING MEADOW-HAY IN WET WEATHER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of making meadow-hay in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than fifty-six pounds of the hay; and *certificates* that at least the produce of six acres of land has been made according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

58. HARVESTING CORN IN WET WEATHER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and cheapest method, superior to any hitherto practised, of harvesting corn in wet weather; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full *account* of the method employed, and of the expense attending the process, with not less than two sheaves of the corn, and *certificates* that at least the produce of ten acres has been harvested according to the method described, and that the whole is of equal quality with the samples, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

59. ASCERTAINING THE COMPONENT PARTS OF ARABLE LAND. To the person who shall produce to the Society the most satisfactory set of experiments to ascertain the due proportion of the several component parts of rich arable land, in one or more counties in Great Britain, by an accurate analysis of it; and who having made a like analysis of some poor arable land, shall, by comparing the component parts of each, and thereby ascertaining the deficiencies of the poor soil, improve a quantity of it, not less than one acre, by the addition of such parts as the former experiments shall have discovered to be wanting therein, and therefore probably the cause of its sterility; the gold medal, or forty guineas. It is required that the manurings, ploughings, and crops, of the improved land, be the same after the improvement as before; and that a minute *account* of the produce in each state, of the weather, and of the various influencing circumstances, together with the method made use of in analysing the soils, be produced, with proper *certificates* and the chemical results of the analysis, which are to remain the property of the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

It is expected that a quantity, not less than six pounds, of the rich, of the poor, and of the improved soils, be produced with the *certificates*.

60. GAINING LAND FROM THE SEA. To the person who shall produce to the Society an account, verified by actual experiment, of his having gained the greatest quantity of land from the sea, not less than fifty acres, on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland; the gold medal. *Certificates* of the quantity of land, and that the experiments were begun after the 1st of January, 1797, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1803.

61. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1804.

62. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in October, 1805.

63. IMPROVING LAND LYING WASTE. For the most satisfactory *account* of the best method of improving any of the following soils, being land lying waste or uncultivated, viz. clay, gravel, sand, chalk, peat-earth and bog, verified by experiments on not less than fifty acres of land; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

64. For the next greatest quantity, not less than thirty acres, the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the land before such improvement be absolutely uncultivated, and in a great measure useless, and that, in its improved state, it be inclosed, cultivated, and divided into closes. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the quality of the land so improved, with a full *account* of every operation and expense attending such improvement, the state it is in as to the proportion of grass to arable, and the average value thereof, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

65. MANURES. For the most satisfactory set of experiments, to ascertain the comparative advantages of the following manures, used as top-dressings on grass or corn land, viz. soot, coal-ashes, wood-ashes, lime, gypsum, night-soil, or any other fit article; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. It is required that the above experiments be made between two or more of the above-mentioned manures, and that not less than two acres of land be dressed with each manure. An *account* of the nature of the soil, quantity and expense of the manure and crops, with *certificates*, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

66. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

67. RAISING WATER FOR THE IRRIGATION OF LAND. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest and most effectual method of raising water in quantities sufficient to be beneficially employed for the purpose of irrigating land, superior to and cheaper than any other method now in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model on a scale of one inch to a foot, with *certificates* that a machine at large on the same construction has been used, specifying the quantity of water delivered in gallons per hour, and the height to which it was raised, to be produced to the Society on or before the first of March, 1804.

68. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first of March, 1805.

69. PARING PLOUGH. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a machine or plough for the purpose of paring land preparatory to burning, superior to any hitherto known, or in use for such purpose, and to be worked by not more than one man and two horses, the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

The machine and *certificates* that at least three acres have been pared by it in a proper manner, to be produced to the Society on or before the 1st of January, 1804.

70. MACHINE FOR DIBBLING WHEAT. To the person who shall invent a machine, superior to any hitherto known or in use, to answer the purpose of dibbling wheat, by which the holes for receiving the grain may be made at equal distances and proper depths; the silver medal, and ten guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been dibbled by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

71. MACHINE FOR REAPING OR MOWING CORN. For inventing a machine to answer the purpose of mowing or reaping wheat, rye, barley, oats, or beans, by which it may be done more expeditiously and cheaper than by any method now practised, provided it does not shed the corn or pulse more than the methods in common practice, and that it lays the straw in such a manner that it may be easily gathered up for binding; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, with *certificates* that at least three acres have been cut by it, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1803. Simplicity and cheapness in the construction will be considered as principal parts of its merit.

72. THRASHING-MACHINE. To the person who shall invent a machine by which corn of all sorts may be thrashed more expeditiously, effectually, and at a less expense, than by any method now in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *machine*, or a model, with proper *certificates* that such a machine has been usefully applied, that at least thirty quarters have been thrashed by it, and of the time employed in the operation, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

73. DESTROYING THE GRUB OF THE COCKCHAFER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying the grub of the cockchafer, or of preventing or checking the destructive effects which always attend corn, peas, beans, and turnips, when attacked by those insects; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

74. DESTROYING WORMS. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method, verified by repeated and satisfactory trials, of destroying worms, or of preventing the destructive effects they occasion on

corn, beans, peas, or other pulse; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

75. DESTROYING THE FLY ON HOPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society an easy and efficacious method of destroying the fly on hops, superior to any hitherto known or practised, on not less than four acres of hop ground, the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

76. PREVENTING THE BLIGHT, OR RAVAGES OF INSECTS, ON FRUIT-TREES AND CULINARY PLANTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of preventing the blight, or ravages of insects, on fruit trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts*, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1803.

77. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the second Tuesday in November, 1804.

78. REMOVING THE ILL EFFECTS OF BLIGHTS, OR INSECTS. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of removing the ill effects of blights, or insects, on fruit-trees and culinary plants, superior to any hitherto known or practised, and verified by actual and comparative experiments; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

79. CURE OF THE ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the rot in sheep, verified by repeated and satisfactory experiments; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is expected that the candidates furnish accurate *accounts* of the symptoms and cure of the disease, together with the imputed cause thereof, and the actual or probable means of prevention, which, with proper *certificates*, must be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

80. CURE OF THE FOOT-ROT IN SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most effectual method of curing the foot-rot in sheep; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

It is required that the cure be ascertained by repeated and satisfactory experiments, and the method of performing it be verified by proper certificates delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

81. PREVENTING THE ILL EFFECTS OF FLIES ON SHEEP. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual method of protecting sheep from being disturbed and injured by flies; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that the method be ascertained by repeated experiments, and that a *certificate* of its efficacy be delivered to the Society on or before the 1st Tuesday in December, 1803.

82. PROTECTING SHEEP. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall protect the greatest number of sheep, not fewer than one hundred, by hovels, sheds, or any other means, and give the most satisfactory account, verified by experiment, of the advantages arising from the practice of protecting sheep from the inclemency of the weather, by hovels, sheds, or any other means; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A particular *account* of the experiments made, with the advantages arising therefrom, together with the expense, and *certificates* of its utility, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

83. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1805.

N. B. It is required that the *certificates* shall specify the length of time the sheep were so protected, and the manner in which they were maintained during that time; together with the general method of managing them.

84. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR, BY ERECTING COTTAGES, AND APPORTIONING LAND. To the person who, in the year 1802, shall erect the greatest number of cottages for the accommodation of the labouring poor, and apportion not less than two acres of land to each cottage; the gold medal. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

85. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

86. IMPROVING THE CONDITION OF THE LABOURING POOR BY APPORTIONING LAND TO COTTAGES. To the person who, in the year 1802, shall apportion to the greatest number of cottages already built upon his or her estate, any quantity of land, not less than two acres to each cottage, for the better accommodation of the respective inhabitants; the gold medal. The *accounts* of the number of cottages, and of the quantity of land apportioned to each, to be delivered to the Society, with proper *certificates*, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

87. The same premium is extended one year farther. The *accounts* and *certificates* to be delivered on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

88. CULTURE OF HEMP IN CERTAIN PARTS OF SCOTLAND. The Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce wishing to encourage the growth of hemp for the use of the navy, in certain parts of Scotland, comprehending the whole county of Argyle, that part of Perthshire situated to the north of the river Tay, and west of the Military Road (see Ainslie's Map of Scotland) leading from Logierait to the County of Inverness, and such other parts of Scotland as lie north of Inverness-shire, offers to the person who shall sow with hemp, in drills at least eighteen inches asunder, the greatest quantity of land in the above-mentioned district, not less than fifty acres statute measure, in the year 1803, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

89. To the person who shall sow with hemp, (in drills at least eighteen inches asunder) the next greatest quantity of land in the same above-mentioned district, not less than twenty-five acres statute measure, in the year 1803, and shall at the proper season cause the same to be plucked as above-mentioned; the silver medal, or twenty-five guineas. *Certificates* of the number of acres, of the distance of the drills, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general account of the soil, cultivation, and produce, to be delivered to the Society, along with fourteen pounds of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

PREMIUMS FOR DISCOVERIES AND IMPROVEMENTS IN CHEMISTRY, DYING, AND MINERALOGY.

90. PRESERVING SEEDS OF VEGETABLES. For the best methods of preserving the seeds of plants in a state fit for vegetation a longer time than has hitherto been practised, such method being superior to any known to the public, and verified by sufficient trial, to be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

91. PREVENTING THE DRY-ROT IN TIMBER. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cause of the dry-rot in timber, and disclose a certain method of prevention superior to any hitherto known; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The *accounts* of the cause, and method of prevention, confirmed by repeated experiments, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in December, 1803.

92. PRESERVING SALTED PROVISIONS FROM BECOMING RANCID OR RUSTY. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best, cheapest, and most efficacious method of preserving salted provisions from growing rancid or rusty; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. A full description of the method, with proper *certificates* that it has been found, on repeated trials, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

93. CLEARING FEATHERS FROM THEIR ANIMAL OIL. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best and most expeditious method superior to any hitherto practised, of clearing goose-feathers from their offensive animal oil, for the use of upholders, in making beds, cushions, &c. the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A quantity of such feathers unstripped and so cleared, not less than forty pounds weight, with a full *account* of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

94. REFINING WHALE OR SEAL OIL. For disclosing to the Society an effectual method of purifying whale or seal oil from the glutinous matter that incrusts the wicks of lamps and extinguishes the light, though fully supplied with oil; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the whole of the process be fully and fairly disclosed, in order that satisfactory experiments may be made by the Society to determine the validity of the claim; and *certificates* that not less than twenty gallons have been purified according to the process delivered in, together with two gallons of the oil, in its unpurified state, and two gallons so refined, be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1804.

95. MANUFACTURING TALLOW-CANDLES. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of hardening or otherwise preparing tallow, so that candles may be made of it which will burn as clear and with as small a wick as wax candles, without running, and may be afforded at a less expense than any at present made with spermaceti; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that 112lb. of such tallow have been made into candles, and 12lb. of the candles made thereof, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

96. CANDLES FROM RESIN OR OTHER SUBSTANCES. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of making candles of resin, or any other substance, fit for common use, at a price much inferior to those made of tallow only; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Six pounds at least of the

candles so prepared, with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803.

97. METHOD OF SEPARATING SUGAR IN A SOLID FORM FROM TREACLE. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of separating sugar from treacle in a solid form, at such an expense as will render it advantageous to the public; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A quantity of the sugar so prepared in a solid form, not less than thirty pounds weight, with an *account* of the process, and *certificates* that not less than one hundred weight has been prepared, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

98. PROOF-SPIRIT. To the distiller who, in the year 1803, shall make the greatest quantity, not less than one hundred gallons, of a clean marketable spirit, from articles not the food of man or cattle, equal in strength or value to the proof-spirit now in use, and at a price not higher than the spirit produced from corn or molasses; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Ten gallons of the spirit, together with proper *certificates*, and a full *account* of the expense and mode of making it, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

99. INCREASING STEAM. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method, verified by actual experiments, of increasing the quantity or force of steam, in steam-engines, with less fuel than has hitherto been employed, provided that in general the whole amount of the expenses in using steam-engines may be considerably lessened; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. To be communicated to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

100. SUBSTITUTE FOR TAR. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society the best substitute for Stockholm tar, equal in all its properties to the best of that kind, and prepared from materials the produce of Great Britain; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that at least one ton has been manufactured, and that it can be afforded at a price not exceeding that of the best foreign tar, together with an *account* of the process, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

101. PREPARATION OF TAN. To the person who shall prepare in the most concentrated form, so as to be easily portable, and at a price applicable to the purposes of manufactures, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the principle called by the French *tannin*, which abounds in oak-bark and many other vegetable substances; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

102. INDELIBLE INK. To the person who shall discover to the Society, a method of making a black ink proper for writing, superior to any at present known, indestructible by chemical applications, and not dearer than that which is now in common use; the silver medal or fifteen guineas. *Certificates* that not less than two gallons of such ink have been actually prepared and found to possess the qualities abovementioned, with a full detail of the process of making it, and two quarts of the ink, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

103. PREPARATION OF A RED STAIN FOR COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the cheapest and most effectual method of printing or staining cotton cloths with a red colour, by an immediate application of the colouring-matter to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable with the red colours now generally procured from decoctions of madder; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* that the above process has been advantageously used on ten pieces of calico, each twenty-one yards or upwards in length, one piece of the calico so printed, a quart of the colour in a liquid state, and a full *account* of the preparation and application, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

104. PREPARATION OF A GREEN COLOUR FOR PRINTING COTTON CLOTH. To the person who shall communicate to the Society the best and cheapest method of printing with a full green colour on cotton cloth, by an immediate application of the colouring matter from a wooden block to the cloth, equally beautiful and durable as the colours now formed from the complicated process of the decoction of weld on alumine and the solutions of indigo by earths or alcaline salts; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* and conditions as for premium 103.

105. SUBSTITUTE FOR THE BASIS OF PAINT. To the person who shall produce to the Society the best substitute, superior to any hitherto known, for the basis of paint, equally proper for the purpose as the white lead now employed; such substitute not to be of a noxious quality, and to be afforded at a price not materially higher than that of white lead; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. A quantity of the substitute, not less than 50lb. weight, with an *account* of the process used in preparing it, and *certificates* that at least one hundred weight has been manufactured, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

106. RED PIGMENT. To the person who

shall discover to the Society a full and satisfactory process for preparing a red pigment, fit for use, in oil and water, equal in tone and brilliancy to the best carmines and lakes now known or in use, and perfectly durable; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound weight of such colour, and a full disclosure of its preparation, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

N. B. It is not required that the colour should resist the action of fire or chemical applications, but remain unaltered by the common exposure to strong light, damps, and noisome vapours.

107. ULTRAMARINE. To the person who shall prepare an artificial ultramarine, equal in colour, brilliancy, or durability, to the best prepared from lapis lazuli, and which may be afforded at a cheap rate; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The conditions are the same as in the preceding premium for the red pigment.

108. ANALYSIS OF BRITISH MINERALS. To the person who shall communicate to the Society, the most correct analysis of any mineral production of Great Britain, hitherto either unexamined, or not examined with accuracy; the gold medal. The analysis and sufficient specimens to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

109. STATUARY MARBLE. To the person who shall discover, within Great Britain or Ireland, a quarry of white marble fit for the purposes of statuary, and equal in all respects to those kinds now imported from Italy; the gold medal, or one hundred pounds. A block of at least three feet in length, two in height, and two in width, with an account of the situation of the quarry, and *certificates* of its possessing considerable extent, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

N. B. In order to prevent useless expense or trouble to the claimant in forwarding so large a block, the Society will be ready to examine any smaller specimen of the marble, and express their opinion of its value to the candidate before the block required by the above premium is produced.

110. PREPARATION OF SULPHURIC ACID FROM SULPHUR WITHOUT THE USE OF ANY NITRIC SALT. To the person who shall prepare the largest quantity (not less than one ton) of sulphuric acid from sulphur, without any nitric salt, of a specific gravity, not inferior to the best sulphuric acid of commerce; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than the above quantity of such an acid has been prepared, together with a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

111. PREPARATION OF ANY ALKALINE OR EARTHY NITRATE. To the person who shall prepare, in Great Britain, the largest quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of any salt of nitric acid, with either earths or alkalies, by a method superior to and as cheap as those hitherto practised; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* of the above quantity having been prepared, and a sample of not less than 28lb. to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

112. FINE BAR-IRON. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall make the greatest quantity of bar-iron, not less than ten tons, with coak, from coak-pigs, equal in quality to the best iron imported from Sweden or Russia, and as fit for converting into Steel; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than one hundred weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is of equal quality, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

113. PRESERVING IRON FROM RUST. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a cheap composition, superior to any now in use, which shall effectually preserve wrought iron from rust, the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A full description of the method of preparing the composition, with *certificates* that it has stood at least two years unimpaired, being exposed to the atmosphere during the whole time, to be produced to the Society, with ten pounds weight of the composition, on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

114. REFINING BLOCK-TIN. To the person who shall discover to the Society the best method of purifying or refining block-tin, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which grain-tin is now applied, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been refined or purified, with a full detail of the process, and a quantity, not less than one hundred weight, of the tin so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

115. GLAZING EARTHEN-WARE WITHOUT LEAD. To the person who shall discover to the Society the cheapest, safest, most durable, and most easily fusible, composition, fit for the purpose of glazing the ordinary kinds of earthen-ware, without any preparation of lead, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. Specimens of the ware so glazed, with proper *certificates* of its having succeeded, and a sample of the materials made use of, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

116. REFINING COPPER FROM THE ORE. To the person who shall discover to the So-

ciety the best method of separating, purifying, and refining copper from the ore, so as to render it fit for the finest purposes to which fine copper is now applied, and by a process superior to any hitherto known or in use, and not higher in price; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* that not less than three tons have been so prepared or refined, and a quantity not less than one hundred weight of the copper so refined, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

117. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF ENGLAND AND WALES. To the person who shall complete and publish an accurate mineralogical map of England and Wales, on a scale of not less than ten miles to an inch, containing an account of the situation of the different mines therein, and describing the kinds of minerals thence produced; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. *Certificates* of the accuracy of such map, together with the map, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804. The map to remain the property of the Society.

118. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF IRELAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Ireland on similar conditions.

119. MINERALOGICAL MAP OF SCOTLAND. The same premium is offered for a mineralogical map of Scotland on similar conditions.

120. NATURAL HISTORY. To the author who shall publish, in the year 1803, the natural history of any county in England or Wales; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. It is required that the several natural productions, whether animal, or vegetable, or mineral, peculiar to the county, or found therein, be carefully and specifically arranged and described, in order that the public may be enabled to judge what arts or manufactures are most likely to succeed in such county. The work to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

PREMIUMS IN POLITE ARTS.

121. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY NOBILITY. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one, sons or grandsons of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804; the honorary medal of the Society in gold.

122. The same in silver for the best copy.

123, 124. The same premiums will be given, on the like conditions, to young ladies, daughters or grand-daughters of peers, or peeresses in their own right, of Great Britain or Ireland.

125. HONORARY PREMIUMS FOR DRAWING, BY GENTLEMEN. For the best original drawing, of any kind, by young gentlemen under the age of twenty-one; to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804; the gold medal.

126. For the best copy, the silver medal.

127, 128. The same premiums will be given for drawings by young ladies.

N.B. As the foregoing honorary premiums are intended only for such of the nobility and gentry as may hereafter become patrons or patronesses of the arts; persons professing any branch of the polite arts, or any business dependent on the arts of design, or the sons or daughters of such persons, will not be admitted candidates in these classes.

129. DRAWINGS OF OUTLINES. For the best outline, after a cast, in plaster, of the Apollo Belvidere, by persons of either sex, under the age of sixteen, the figure not less than eighteen inches; to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804; the greater silver pallet.

130. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet.

131. DRAWINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best drawing in water colours of a landscape after nature, not less than 18 inches by 12, by persons of either sex, under twenty-one years of age, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804; the gold pallet.

132. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Each candidate must mention, on the front of the drawing, whence the view was taken.

133. HISTORICAL DRAWINGS. For the best historical drawing, being an original composition, of five or more human figures; the height of the principal figure not less than eight inches; to be produced on or before the third Tuesday in February, 1804; the gold pallet.

134. For the next in merit; the greater silver pallet.

135. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF LANDSCAPES. For the best line engraving of a landscape, published in the year 1803, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804; and the impression to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

136. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

137. LINE ENGRAVINGS OF HISTORICAL SUBJECTS. For the best line engraving published in the year 1803, of an historical subject, the size of the engraving not less than eighteen inches by fourteen; the gold medal.

138. For the next in merit; the silver medal

Conditions, &c. the same as in classes 135 and 136.

139, 140, 141, 142. The same premiums are extended one year further.

N. B. It is not necessary in the classes of line engravings, for the artist's name to be concealed. The first aquafortis proof of the above plates are required to be sent in with the finished impression, and *certificates* that the etchings are the entire work of the candidate.

143. MODEL IN CLAY OR PLASTER. For the best model in clay or plaster of an ornamental design for the purpose of embellishing works of Architecture; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804. The model not to be less than thirty inches by twelve.

144. PERSPECTIVE DRAWINGS OF MACHINES. For the best perspective drawing of machines by persons under eighteen years of age; the greater silver pallet. To be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

145. For the next in merit; the lesser silver pallet, on similar conditions.

146. ENGRAVING ON WOOD, OR METAL BLOCKS, &c. For the best engraving on wood or metal blocks, or on any other material, so that the same be rendered capable of composition with the letter press, of any allegorical or other subject suited to the embellishment of letter press, the gold pallet.

147. For the next in merit, the greater silver pallet. Two or more impressions along with the block to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804. The impressions, but not the block, to remain the property of the Society.

148. BRONZES. For the best drapery figure or group cast in bronze; if a single figure, not less than twelve inches high; and, if a group, not less than nine inches; and which will require the least additional labour to repair; the gold medal, or the silver medal and twenty guineas. The cast to be exhibited to the Society before it is begun to be repaired, with the original figure or group, on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804, together with a full explanation of the whole process.

THE FOLLOWING PREMIUM (CLASS 149,) IS OFFERED IN CONFORMITY TO THE WILL OF THE LATE JOHN STOCK, OF HAMPSTEAD, Esq.

149. ORNAMENTAL DRAWINGS FOR ARCHITECTURAL DESIGNS. For the best ornamental drawing for the purpose of embellishing architectural designs; a silver medallion with the following engraved inscription: *The Premium given by the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, in conformity to the Will of John Stock, of Hampstead, Esq.* The drawing to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

PREMIUMS FOR ENCOURAGING AND IMPROVING MANUFACTURES.

150. MACHINE FOR CARDING SILK. For the best machine, superior to any now in use, for carding waste silk equally well as by hand; to be produced, together with a specimen of the cardings, on or before the first Tuesday in November, 1803; the silver medal, or twenty guineas.

151. CLOTH FROM HOP-STALKS, &c. To the Person who shall produce to the Society the greatest quantity, not less than thirty yards of cloth at least twenty-seven inches wide, made in Great Britain, of hop-stalks or bines, or other raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such substances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as cloth of equal quality and appearance now made from hemp, flax, or cotton, and much finer in quality than any hitherto manufactured in England from hop-stalks, &c. the gold medal, or thirty guineas. One pound of the thread of which the cloth is made, and thirty yards of the cloth, together with proper *certificates* that the whole is manufactured from hop-stalks or bines, &c. to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803.

N. B. The Society is already in the possession of cloth made in England from hop-stalks or bines, which may be inspected by application to the housekeeper.

152. WICKS FOR CANDLES OR LAMPS. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of manufacturing hop-stalks or bines, or any other cheap material, the growth of Great Britain, so as to render them equally fit for the purpose of supplying the place of cotton, for wicks of candles or lamps; twenty guineas. Samples, not less than five pounds weight, of the wicks so prepared to be produced to the Society, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in quality to the sample, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

153. PAPER FROM RAW VEGETABLE SUBSTANCES. To the person, in Great Britain, who shall, between the first of January, 1803, and the first of January, 1804, make the greatest quantity, and of the best quality, (not less than ten reams) of good and useful paper, from raw vegetable substances, the produce of Great Britain or Ireland, of which one hundred weight has not been used in manufacturing paper previous to January, 1802, superior to any hitherto manufactured from such sub-

stances, and which can be generally afforded as cheap as paper of equal quality and appearance now made from rags; twenty guineas.

N. B. The object of the Society being to add to the number and quantity of raw materials used in this manufacture, it is their wish to include every useful sort of paper, and to introduce such natural products as can be easily and cheaply procured in great quantities. The Society are in possession of two volumes containing a great variety of specimens of paper made from raw vegetable substances, *viz.*—nettles, potatoe-haulm, poplar, hop-bines, &c. which volumes may be inspected by any person on application to the house-keeper.

Certificates of the making such paper, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

154. TRANSPARENT PAPER. To the person who shall discover to the Society a method of making paper from the pulp that shall be perfectly transparent, and of a substance and body equal to fools-cap, that shall take and bear common writing ink with the same facility and correctness as writing paper generally in use; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. *Certificates* of the making such paper, an *account* of the process, and one ream of the paper, to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

155. CHINTS PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best original pattern in a new taste, of light or dark ground chints for garment-work, fit for the purposes of calico-printers, by persons of either sex; the gold medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804; the pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

156. For the next in merit; the silver medal, on similar conditions.

157. COPPER-PLATE PATTERNS FOR CALICO-PRINTERS. For the best pattern, in a new stile, fit for the purposes of calico-printers for garment work; the silver medal. To be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804. The pattern to which the premium is adjudged to remain the property of the Society.

PREMIUMS IN MECHANICS.

158. GUNPOWDER-MILLS. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall invent and bring to perfection the most effectual method of so conducting the works of gunpowder-mills, in the business of making gunpowder, as to prevent explosion; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. *Certificates* and *accounts* of the method having been put in practice in one or more gunpowder-mills in this kingdom, and that it promises, in the opinion of the best judges concerned in such works, to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1804.

N. B. As an encouragement to persons to turn their thoughts to improvements of this nature, if any should be made on the present method of conducting the business of gunpowder making, which fall short of the total prevention of explosion, and they are sent to the Society for the sake of humanity, the papers so sent in will receive due consideration, and such bounty or reward will be bestowed thereon as they appear to merit.

159. TRANSIT-INSTRUMENT. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable transit-instrument, which may easily be converted into a zenith-sector, capable of being accurately and expeditiously adjusted for the purpose of finding the latitudes and longitudes of places, and superior to any portable transit-instrument now in use; the gold medal, or forty guineas. To be produced on or before the last Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

160. TAKING WHALES BY THE GUN-HARPOON. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall strike the greatest number of whales, not fewer than three, with the gun-harpoon; ten guineas. Proper *certificates* of the striking such whales, and that they were actually taken in the year 1803, signed by the master, or by the mate when the claim is made by the master, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in December, 1803.

161. FAMILY MILL. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the best constructed mill for grinding corn for the use of private families, or parish-poor; the construction to be such as to render the working of the mill easy and expeditious, and superior to any hitherto in use; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The mill, and *certificates* of its having been used to good effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

N. B. Cheapness and simplicity will be considered as essential parts of its merit; and the mill, or the model, to remain with the Society.

162. MACHINE FOR RAISING COALS, ORE, &c. &c. To the person who shall invent a machine for raising coals, ore, &c. from mines, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and which shall produce the effect at a less expense than those already known or in use; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the machine, made on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, with a *certificate* that a machine at large on the same construction has been advantageously used, to be produced to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in February, 1804.

163. MACHINE FOR RAISING WATER. To the person who shall invent a machine on a better, cheaper, and more simple construction than any hitherto known or in use, for raising water out of wells, &c. from a depth of not less than fifty feet; the gold medal, or forty guineas. *Certificates* of the performance of the machine, and a model of it, on a scale of not less than one inch to a foot, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1804.

164. MACHINE FOR MAKING BRICKS. To the person who shall invent the best and cheap-

est machine for making bricks, superior to any hitherto known or in use, whereby the labour and expense of making bricks in the usual mode, by hand, may be greatly diminished; the gold medal or forty guineas. A model, with *certificates* that a machine at large, on the same construction, has been used to good effect for the purpose of making bricks, and that at least one hundred thousand statute-bricks have been made therewith, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

165. Boring and Blasting Rocks. To the person who shall discover to the Society a more simple, cheap, and expeditious method than any hitherto known or in use of boring and blasting rocks in mines, shafts, wells, &c.; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. *Certificates* of the method having been practised with success, with a full description thereof, to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

166. Heating Rooms for the purposes of Manufacturers. To the person who shall invent and discover to the Society a method of heating rooms, superior to any hitherto known or in use, and at a moderate expense, for the purposes of painters, japanners, and other manufacturers, so as to avoid the necessity of iron or copper tunnels going through the rooms to convey the smoke, whereby the danger from such tunnels may be prevented; the gold medal, or forty guineas. A model, or complete drawing and description of the method, with *certificates* that it has been successfully practised, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in March, 1804.

167. Improved Ventilation. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a mode of permanently ventilating the apartments in hospitals, workhouses, and other crowded places, superior to any now known or used; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates*, to be delivered to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

168. Preventing Accidents from Horses falling with two-wheeled Carriages. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a method superior to any hitherto known or in use, to prevent accidents from the falling of horses with two-wheel carriages, especially on steep declivities; the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. A model of the apparatus, and a full account of the means by which the effect has been produced, with proper *certificates* that the same has been used with success, to be delivered to the Society on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

169. Clearing the Turnpike and other Roads from Mud, and Dust. To the person who shall discover to the Society the most effectual and the cheapest method, verified by experiments, of clearing the turnpike and other roads of great resort, from mud, and dust, or most effectually preventing the accumulation of either; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

169*. For the second best account; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. It is required that an accurate *account* of the method used, and every expense attending it, together with satisfactory *certificates* of its being effectual, be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

170. Cleansing Chimnies. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society the most effectual mechanical or other means for cleansing chimnies from soot, and obviating the necessity of children being employed within the flues; the gold medal.

171. For the next in merit; the silver medal. The mechanical, or other means, with *certificates* of their having been used with proper effect, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Jan. 1804.

172. Chimnies cleansed. To the person who shall, during the year 1803, cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the greatest number of chimnies, at least two stories high, not fewer than three hundred, by any mechanical or other process which does not require the employment of boys within the flues; the gold medal. *Certificates*, signed by not less than two thirds of those housekeepers on whose premises the said means have been employed, and an account of the process, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804.

173. To the person who shall cleanse, or cause to be cleansed, the next greatest number of chimnies, not fewer than one hundred and fifty, upon similar conditions to the above; the silver medal.

174. Raising the Bodies of Persons who have sunk under Water. To the person who shall invent and produce to the Society a cheap and portable drag, or other machine, superior to those now in use, for the purpose of taking up in the best and most expeditious manner, and with the least injury, the bodies of persons who have sunk under water; the gold medal, or thirty guineas. The drag, or machine to answer the purpose intended, to be produced to the Society, on or before the first Tuesday in March, 1804.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE COMMERCE OF THE UNITED EMPIRE.

175. Taking Porpoises. To the people in any boat or vessel, who, in the year 1803, shall take the greatest number of porpoises on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, by gun, harpoon, or any other method, not fewer than thirty, for the purpose of extracting oil from them; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the number, signed by the persons to whom they have been sold or delivered for the purpose of extracting the oil, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in January, 1804.

176. Oil from Porpoises. To the person who shall manufacture the greatest quantity of oil from porpoises taken on the coast of Great

Britain or Ireland, in the year 1803, not less than twenty tons; the gold medal, or thirty pounds. *Certificates* of the oil having been made from porpoises actually caught on the coast of Great Britain or Ireland, and two gallons of the oil as a sample, to be produced to the Society on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

177. CURING HERRINGS BY THE DUTCH METHOD. To the person or persons who shall, before January 1804, cure the greatest quantity of white herrings, not less than thirty barrels, according to the method practised by the Dutch, and equal in all respects to the best Dutch herrings, the same being caught in the British or Irish seas, and cured in a British or Irish vessel or port; the gold medal, or fifty guineas.

178. For the next greatest quantity, not less than fifteen barrels; the silver medal, or twenty guineas. A sixteen-gallon barrel of the herrings to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804, with *certificates* that the conditions of the premium have been completely fulfilled, and that the whole were cured in the same manner as the specimen, together with a full description of the process employed, in order that the Society may judge how far the Dutch method has been adopted.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH COLONIES.

179. NUTMEGS. For the greatest quantity of merchantable nutmegs, not less than ten pounds weight, being the growth of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal to those imported from the islands of the East Indies; the gold medal, or one hundred guineas. Satisfactory *certificates*, from the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an account of the number of trees, their age, nearly the quantity of fruit on each tree, and the manner of culture, to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1803.

180. The same premium is extended one year further. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in December, 1804.

181. CLOVES. For importing into Great Britain or Ireland, in the year 1803, the greatest quantity of cloves, not less than twenty pounds weight, being of the growth of some of the islands of the West Indies, subject to the British empire, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, and equal in goodness to the cloves brought from the East Indies; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. Samples, not less than two pounds weight, with *certificates* that the whole quantity is equal in goodness, together with satisfactory *certificates* signed by the governor, or commander in chief, of the place of growth, with an *account* of the number of trees growing on the spot, their age, and the manner of culture, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

182. The same premium is extended one year further. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1805.

183. KALI FOR BARILLA. To the person who shall have cultivated, in the Bahama-Islands, or any other part of his Majesty's dominions in the West Indies, or any of the British settlements on the coast of Africa, or the several islands adjacent thereto, in the year 1802, the greatest quantity of land, not less than two acres, with Spanish kali, fit for the purpose of making barilla; the gold medal, or thirty guineas.

184. For the next greatest quantity, not less than one acre, the silver medal, or fifteen guineas. *Certificates*, signed by the governor, or commander in chief, for the time being, of the quantity of land so cultivated, and of the state of the plants, at the time of signing such certificates, to be delivered to the Society, with samples of the kali, on or before the second Tuesday in January, 1804.

185, 186. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the second Tuesday in Jan. 1805.

187. DESTROYING THE INSECT COMMONLY CALLED THE BORER. To the person who shall discover to the Society an effectual method of destroying the insect commonly called the borer, which has, of late years, been so destructive to the sugar-canes in the West India islands, the British settlements on the coast of Africa, and the several islands adjacent thereto; the gold medal, or fifty guineas. The discovery to be ascertained by satisfactory *certificates* under the hand and seal of the governor or commander-in-chief, for the time being, and of some other respectable persons, inhabitants of the islands, or other place, in which the remedy has been successfully applied; such *certificates* to be delivered to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in January, 1804.

188. CULTIVATION OF HEMP IN UPPER AND LOWER CANADA. To the person who shall sow with hemp the greatest quantity of land in the province of Upper Canada, not less than six arpents (each four-fifths of a statute acre, in the year 1803, and shall at the proper season cause to be plucked the summer hemp (or male hemp bearing no seed) and continue the winter hemp (or female hemp bearing seed) on the ground until the seed is ripe; the gold medal, or one hundred dollars.

189. To the person who shall sow with hemp the next greatest quantity of land in the same province of Upper Canada, not less than five arpents, in the year 1803, in the manner above-mentioned; the silver medal, or eighty dollars.

190. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than four arpents; sixty dollars.

191. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than three arpents; forty dollars.

192. For the next greatest quantity of land, in the same province, and in a similar manner, not less than one arpent; twenty dollars. *Certificates* of the number of arpents, the method

of culture, of the plucking of the hemp, with a general *account* whether sown broad-cast or in drills, the expense, soil, cultivation, and produce to be transmitted to the Society, certified under the hand and seal of the governor or lieutenant-governor, together with 28lb. of the hemp, and two quarts of the seed, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1804.

193, 194, 195, 196, 197. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates*, &c. as before-mentioned, to be transmitted to the Society, on or before the last Tuesday in November, 1805.

198 to 208. Premiums exactly similar in all respects to those held out for the province of Upper Canada, are also offered for the province of Lower Canada, and are extended to the same period.

209. IMPORTATION OF HEMP FROM CANADA. To the master of that vessel, which shall bring to this country the greatest quantity of marketable hemp, not less than one hundred tons, in the year 1803, the produce of Upper or Lower Canada; the gold medal.

210. To the master of that vessel which shall bring the next quantity, not less than fifty tons; the silver medal. *Certificates* satisfactory to the Society to be produced by the master of the vessel on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1804, to testify that such hemp was grown and prepared in Canada.

211, 212. The same premiums are extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

PREMIUMS OFFERED FOR THE ADVANTAGE OF THE BRITISH SETTLEMENTS IN THE EAST INDIES.

213. BHAUGULPORE-COTTON. To the person who shall import into the port of London, in the year 1803, the greatest quantity, not less than one ton, of the Bhaugulpore-cotton, from which clothes are made in imitation of nankeen, without dying; the gold medal. A quantity of the cotton, not less than five pounds weight in the pod, and five pounds carded, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary to the board of trade of Bengal or Bombay, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

214. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

215. ANNATTO. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of annatto, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the annatto, not less than ten pounds weight, to be produced to the Society, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the annatto is the produce of such settlement, on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1804.

216. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the last Tuesday in February, 1805.

217. TRUE COCHINEAL. To the person who, in the year 1803, shall import into the port of London, from any part of the British settlements in the East Indies, the greatest quantity of true cochineal, not less than five hundred weight; the gold medal. A quantity of the cochineal not less than ten pounds weight, with proper *certificates*, signed by the secretary of the board of trade of the respective settlement, that the cochineal is the produce of such settlement, to be produced to the Society on or before the first Tuesday in Feb. 1804.

218. The same premium is extended one year farther. *Certificates* to be produced on or before the first Tuesday in February, 1805.

CONDITIONS FOR THE POLITE ARTS.

No person who has gained the first premium in any class shall be admitted a candidate in a class of an inferior age; and no candidate shall receive more than one premium in one year; nor shall they, who for two successive years have gained the first premium in one class, be again admitted as candidates in that class.

No person shall be admitted a candidate in any class, who has three times obtained the first premium in that class.

No more than one performance in any class shall be received from the same candidate.

All performances (to which premiums or bounties are adjudged) shall remain with the Society till after the public distribution of rewards in May, when they will be re-delivered unless mentioned in the premiums to the contrary.

No performance shall be admitted, that has obtained a premium, reward, or gratification, from any other society, academy, or school, or been offered for that purpose.

All performances that obtain premiums in the Polite Arts must have been begun after the publication of such premiums, except line engravings.

To encourage real merit, and prevent attempts to impose on the Society, by producing drawings made or retouched by any other person than the candidate, the Society require a specimen of the abilities of each successful candidate, under the inspection of the Committee of Polite Arts, in every instance where such proof may appear necessary.

All candidates in the Polite Arts are required to signify, on their drawings, their age; and whether the performances are originals or copies; and if copies, whence they were taken.

SOCIETY'S OFFICE, ADELPHI, JUNE 1st, 1802.

ORDERED,

That the several Candidates and Claimants to whom the Society shall adjudge Premiums or Bounties, do attend at the Society's Office in the Adelphi, on the last Tuesday in May 1803, at Twelve o'Clock at Noon precisely, to receive the same; that Day being appointed by the Society for the Distribution of their Rewards: And before that Time no Premium or Bounty will be delivered, excepting to those who are about to leave the Kingdom.

In Cases where the Society may think fit to admit Excuses for not attending in Person, Deputies may be substituted to receive the Rewards, provided such Deputies are either Members of the Society, or the superior officers thereof.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

As the great object of the Society in rewarding individuals is to draw forth and give currency to those inventions and improvements, which are likely to benefit the public at large, candidates are requested to observe, that if the *means*, by which the respective objects are effected, do require an expense or trouble too great for *general purposes*, the Society will not consider itself as bound to give the offered *reward*; but, though it thus reserves the power of giving in all cases such part only of any premium as the performance shall be adjudged to deserve, or of withholding the whole if there be no merit, yet the candidates may be assured the Society will always judge liberally of their several claims.

It is required that the matters for which premiums are offered, be delivered in without names or any intimation to whom they belong; that each particular thing be marked in what manner each claimant thinks fit, such claimant sending with it a paper sealed up, having on the outside a corresponding mark, and, on the inside, the claimant's name and address; and all candidates are to take notice, that no claim for a premium will be attended to, unless the conditions of the advertisement are fully complied with.

No papers shall be opened, but such as shall gain premiums, unless where it appears to the Society absolutely necessary for the determination of the claim; all the rest shall be returned unopened with the matters to which they belong, if inquired after by the mark, within two years.

All models of machines, which obtain premiums or bounties, shall be the property of the Society; and, where a premium or bounty is given for any machine, a perfect model thereof shall be given to the Society.

All the premiums of this Society are designed for Great Britain and Ireland, unless expressly mentioned to the contrary.

The claims shall be determined as soon as possible after the delivery of the specimens.

It is expected that all articles for claims or bounties be sent to the Society carriage paid.

No person shall receive any premium, bounty, or encouragement, from the Society, for any matter for which he has obtained, or purposes to obtain, a patent.

A candidate for a premium, or a person applying for a bounty, being detected in any disingenuous method to impose on the Society, shall forfeit such bounty, and be deemed incapable of obtaining any for the future.

No member of this Society shall be a candidate for, or entitled to receive, any premium, bounty, or reward, whatsoever, except the honorary medal of the Society. The candidates are, in all cases, expected to furnish a particular account of the subject of their claims; and, where certificates are required to be produced in claim of premiums, they should be expressed, as nearly as possible, in the words of the respective advertisements, and be signed by persons who have a positive knowledge of the facts stated.

Where premiums or bounties are obtained in consequence of specimens produced, the Society mean to retain such part of those specimens as they may judge necessary, making a reasonable allowance for the same.

No candidates shall be present at any meetings of the Society or committees, or admitted at the Society's rooms, after they have delivered in their claims, until such claims are adjudged, unless summoned by the committee.

N. B. The Society farther invite the communications of scientific and practical men upon any of the subjects for which premiums are offered, although their experiments may have been conducted upon a smaller scale than the terms of each require, as they may afford ground for more extensive application, and thus materially forward the views of the Society and contribute to the advantage of the public. Such communications to be made by letter, addressed to the Society, and directed to Mr. CHARLES TAYLOR, the Secretary, *at the Society's Office, in the Adelphi, London.*

The models required by the Society should be upon the scale of one inch to a foot. The Winchester bushel is the measure referred to for grain; and, as the acres of different districts vary in extent, it is necessary to observe, that the Society mean Statute Acres, of five and a half yards to the rod or pole, when acres are mentioned in their list of premiums; and they request that all communications to them may be made agreeably thereto.

The Society desire that the Papers on different subjects sent to them may be full, clear, explicit, fit for publication, and rather in the form of Essays than of Letters.

Presents to the Society of Books for their Library will be thankfully received.

*** To persons inclined to leave a sum of money to this Society by will, the following form is offered for that purpose:

Item. I give and bequeath to A. B. and C. D. the sum of upon condition and to the intent that they, or one of them, do pay the same to the collector for the time being, of a Society in London, who now call themselves the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce; which said sum of I will and desire may be paid out of my personal estate, and applied towards the carrying on the laudable designs of the Society.

By Order of the Society,

CHARLES TAYLOR, *Secretary.*

Society of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce.

ADELPHI, *June 15th*, 1803.

ON Wednesday the 1st Inst. the Society held the last Meeting of that Session, and adjourned to the fourth Wednesday in October next.

On Tuesday the 31st of May last, agreeably to the Resolutions of the Society, the Premiums and Bounties which had been then adjudged during the Session, were delivered to the Claimants from the Chair, by his Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the President, in presence of a very numerous and respectable Assembly. The Business was begun by an appropriate Speech from the Secretary, noticing the Objects of the Society from its Institution, in the year 1754, to the present Time, and particularising the Rewards which had been then adjudged this Session.

The Rewards awarded were arranged under the following Classes:

IN AGRICULTURE.

To the Right Hon. the Earl of Fife, for his extensive plantations of forest trees, and other agricultural improvements in North Britain, the gold medal.

To Lord Viscount Newark, for encouraging the growth of oak timber, by sowing acorns and planting oaks, in Nottinghamshire, the gold medal.

To John Shirreff, Esq. of Captain Head, North Briton, for his plantation of osiers, class 9, the gold medal.

To the Rev. T. C. Munnings, of East Dereham, in Norfolk, for his experiments on the culture and preservation of turnips, the gold medal.

To Mr. John Knapping, of South Shoebury, in the county of Essex, for gaining 230 acres of land from the sea, the gold medal.

To Mr. John Wright, of Pickworth, in Rutlandshire, for comparative experiments in agriculture, the gold medal.

To John Christian Curwen, Esq. M. P. of Workington Hall, in Cumberland, for his experiments on feeding cattle with potatoes, the silver medal.

To the Rev. Edmund Cartwright, of Woburn, in Bedfordshire, for a three-furrow plough, the silver medal.

To Dr. H. Ainslie, of Dover Street, London, for his plantations of timber trees, near the lakes of Windermere and Coniston, the silver medal.

To Benjamin Waddington, Esq. of Lanover House, near Abergavenny, for improvements of boggy land, in South Wales, the silver medal.

To Mr. David Charles, of Westmead Langhorne, Carmarthenshire, for a machine for laying land level, the silver medal.

To Mr. Robert Green, of Westurrating, in Cambridgeshire, for a drill machine for sowing peas, beans, &c. the silver medal and ten guineas.

IN POLITE ARTS.

To Mr. Thomas Ryder, of Titchfield-street, Oxford Road, for a line engraving, class 116. The meeting of Vortigern and Rowena, the gold medal.

To Mr. Richard Austin, of Paul's Alley, Barbican, for an engraving on wood. The subject England, Scotland, and Ireland, receiving the offerings of genius, alluding to the rewards of this Society, extending to the united empire, the silver medal and ten guineas.

To Miss Jackson, of Hanover-street, Hanover-square, for a drawing in chalks, of a vestal, class 103, the gold medal.

To Miss Emma Farhill, of Mortimer-street, Cavendish-square, for an original drawing, class 104, the death of Cleopatra, the silver medal.

To Miss Blackburne, of Park-street, Westminster, for a drawing of Jupiter Ammon, the silver medal.

To Miss Paytherus, of Norfolk Street, for an original portrait of her sister, the silver medal.

To Mr. J. T. James, of the Charter House School, for a drawing of Worcester Cathedral, class 102, the silver medal.

To Miss Mary Ann Gilbert, of Devonshire-street, Portland Place, for a painting, a view of St. Mark's Place, in Venice, the silver medal.

To Miss Beauchamp, of Wimpole-street, for a painting, a sea view, a copy from De Vlieger, the silver medal.

To Miss Emma Smith, of King-street, Covent Garden, for an historical drawing of Achil-

les and Thetis, an original composition, class 110, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. James Hopwood, jun. Paradise-row, Islington, for a drawing of outlines, from a cast of the Atlas, class 105, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. Hugh Neill, of Warwick-street, Golden-square, for an original drawing of Brecknock Priory, in South Wales, class 107, the greater silver pallet.

To Mr. George Shepherd, of Radcliffe-row, City Road, for an original drawing of St. Alban's Abbey, class 108, the lesser silver pallet.

To Mr. R. Horwood, of Liverpool, for a map of London, on a very extensive scale, fifty guineas.

IN MANUFACTURES.

To Mr. Thomas Barker, of St. Mary-le-bone, for an improved mode of warping webbs for weavers, ten guineas.

IN MECHANICS.

To Dr. John Winterbottom, of Newbury, in Berkshire, for a machine for clearing turnpike roads from mud, the silver medal.

To Mr. James Woart, of Fulham, for his method of raising a roof sunk in the middle, the silver medal and twenty guineas.

To Mr. Edward Massey, of Hanley, in Staffordshire, for his striking part of an eight-day clock, twenty guineas.

To Mr. John Prior, of Nessfield, in Yorkshire, for his striking part of an eight-day clock, thirty guineas.

To Mr. Thomas Fothringham, of Alloa, near Stirling, in Scotland, for making mill-stones for grinding wheat, from the Abbey Craig Quarry, in that neighbourhood, fifteen guineas.

To Mr. J. D. Ross, No. 10, Bateman's Buildings, Soho-square, for a ring with a contracting and expanding power to fit various fingers, ten guineas.

To Mr. William Bowler, of Finsbury-street, for a screw press, with a peculiar expanding power, ten guineas.

To Mr. John Antis, of Fulneck, near Leeds, for a method of ascertaining the number of times that minerals or other things have been brought up from a mine in any given time, ten guineas.

To Mr. Edward Massey, of Hanley, in Staffordshire, for detached escapements of pendulum clocks, fifty pounds.

To Mr. William Bowler, of Finsbury-street, for preventing accidents to horses and carriages, in going down hill, ten guineas.

IN COLONIES AND TRADE.

To the Hon. Joseph Robley, of Tobago, for a considerable addition to his plantation of bread-fruit trees, in that island, the gold medal.

An Account of the Number of Noblemen and Gentlemen elected Members since October last, whose titles and Names are as follow:

His Grace the Duke of Bedford, the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Newark, Sir Francis Laforey, Bart. Major General Sabloukoff, of Petersburgh, Mr. John Barwise, Edward Weatherby, Esq. William Kitchener, Esq. William Crippen, Esq. Stephen Freeman, Esq. Rembrandt Peale, Esq. Samuel Mellish, Esq. Hugh Edwards, Esq. James Esdaile Hammett, Esq. Dr. William Dickson, James George Upham, Esq. John Thomas Barber, Esq. Edward Simeon, Esq. Mr. Robert Wright, Mr. Joseph Stutely, jun. John Trelawny, Esq. Mr. Thomas Mellish, Thomas Peregrine Courtenay, Esq. Mr. William Stapleton, Peter Warren, Esq. William Sherwood, Esq. Mr. Samuel Miller, Mr. Charles Richardson, Mr. John Woodburn, Wilhelm Bernhard Linstow, Esq. of Copenhagen, Claus Eduart Wiinholt, Esq. of Copenhagen, William Hawes, M. D. Jens Friedenreick Hage, Esq. his Danish Majesty's Commissioner, Copenhagen, Henry Hoste Henley, Esq. Thomas Talbot Gorsuch, Esq. Azariah Pinney, Esq. Peter Cox, Esq. Christopher Johnson, Esq. William Cowper, Esq. Mr. John Beaumont, Mr. Charles Baldwin, Mr. Joseph Wright, John Parke, Esq. Edward Rogers, Esq. Mr. Alexander M'Cauley, John Scott, Esq. John Sidney, Esq. Luke Hogard, Esq. Mr. John Berkeley, Mr. Roycroft Wrather, Titus Hibbert, Esq. Lewis Loyd, Esq. Edward Swaine, Esq. Mr. Richard Tapster, George Naylor, Esq. Stephen Shewell Hunt, Esq. Mr. R. B. Wilson, Mr. William Roper, Arthur Aikin, Esq. G. Bentley, Esq. Charles Pearson, Esq. Lawrence Francis Dillon, Esq. Mr. James Harrison, William Bentley, Esq. Thomas Jones, Esq. Richard Firmin, Esq. John Wilkes, Esq. John Curwood, Esq. John Capel, Esq. Thomas Gill, Esq. Mr. Clarkson, Mr. Hodgkinson, John Simeon, Esq. Mr. B. Hooke, Mr. James Peter Kingston, Mr. John Sharpe, D. Hopkins, Esq. Mr. James Bevans, Mr. Joyce Gold, James Thompson, Esq. Mr. Nicolas Paul, Geneva, Peter Richardson, Esq. Charles Platt, Esq. Thomas C. Palmer, Esq. jun. Mr. John Hatchett, Rev. Jeremiah Joyce, James Hebden, Esq. Samuel Greig, Esq. George Duckett, Esq. Edward Morgan, Esq. John Bruckshaw, Esq. Mr. Josiah Rhodes, Captain John Hall, Mr. George Moneypenny, John Roberts, Esq. Richard White, Esq. William Strutt, Esq. Joseph Strutt, Esq. George Benson Strutt, Esq. Stephen Lee, Esq. John Riland Mander, Esq. John Wharlton Bunney, Esq. Mr. John Miers, William Moffatt, Esq. Rees Goring Thomas, Esq. Philip Antrobus, Esq. William Little, Esq. James Akers, Esq. John C. Weguelin, Esq. Thomson Bonar, jun. Esq. Mr. William Cary, Thomas Watts, Esq. Robert Pierce Cruden, Esq. John Edwards, Esq. Mr. Robert Baneks, Philip Beaver, Esq. Theodore Morison, Esq. Henry Browne, Esq. George Silver, Esq. Patrick Milne, Esq. Mr. John Fowler, George Leame, Esq. James Green, Esq. George Friend, Esq. George Jernegain, Esq. Thomas W. H. Woodthorpe, Esq. George Smith, Esq. Mr. William Fuller Pocock, John Collin, Esq. Sealy Fourdrinier, Esq. David Davis, Esq. Robert Isherwood, Esq. Edward Smith Foss, Esq. Hubert Cornish, Esq. William Pell Rew, Esq. William Upshaw, Esq. William Vondenbelden, Esq. of Quebec, (a corresponding member,) Nicholas Gillbee, Esq. Thomas Jervis, Esq. M. P. Mr. J. G. Fontain, John North, Esq. John Lloyd, Esq. Adam Oldham, Esq. Charles Stewart, jun. Esq. Mr. John Plowman.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE FIRST SESSION OF THE SECOND PARLIAMENT OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

H. OF COMMONS.

March 22.

Mr. *Tierney* moved for an account, shewing the increase or diminution in the salaries of clerks in the public offices in Great Britain for the year 1802; and also a like account from Ireland, for the years 1801, and 1802. Ordered.

In a Committee on the Militia Officers' Bill, the *Secretary at War* observed, that the temporary measures of the present bill were only the same as those reforted to last war.

Several amendments were agreed to.

March 23.

Sir *J. W. Anderson*, in consequence of an amendment made to a money clause in the St. Giles's Burying Ground Bill, moved to bring in a new one. He said, this was a subject of the utmost moment, as the ground was now so full, that no more bodies could be interred in it. Leave given.

In a Committe of Supply, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* said, the sum which he should propose to vote was 911,000*l.*; of that sum 868,900*l.* was to discharge the interest of Exchequer Bills. They were to have been discharged out of the instalments of the loan of last year; but, as a very inconsiderable part of that loan was paid up at an early period after the contract, a great interest accrued upon those bills; he therefore moved, that a sum, not exceeding 868,903*l.* be granted for the above purpose. Agreed to.—He also moved the following sums; *viz.* 1910*l.* to the Commissioners for the discharge of the National Debt, for salaries of Officers, &c.; 500*l.* to the Officers of Exchequer, for preparing Exchequer Bills, &c.; 23,564*l.* to make good money advanced to the Bank, for the discount of the Loan; 22,528*l.* to make good money paid to the Bank, for receiving contributions on the Loan of 1802; 371*l.* to J. Wilmot, employed as clerk to the Commissioners in settling the American Claims; 3,600*l.* for incidental expences of 1802.

The Resolutions were agreed to.

The *Master of the Rolls* said, the object of his motion was only to remedy the inconvenience resulting from two Acts of Parliament, viz. that the Roman Catholics were obliged to take two oaths, whereas one would now be sufficient. He took a view of the different statutes respecting Roman Catholics; from which he argued there was a certain incongruity, and moved to bring in a Bill to extend to Catholics the benefit of both the statures relative to the test, upon their taking the oath contained in the first. This being a motion respecting Religion, it was referred to a Committee of the whole House; after which the Bill was read.

The *Attorney General* moved to bring in a Bill for appointing Commissioners for distributing money agreed to be paid by America to certain claimants.

On the report of the Militia Officers' Bill, Mr. *Windham* made some objections to the clause relative to the admission of half-pay Officers; he thought nothing but the exigency of the moment could warrant the measure.

The *Secretary at War* said, it was his intention to move a proviso to the clause, that, if the Lord Lieutenant could not fill the vacancies with qualified men within two months, half-pay Officers should not be advanced to a higher rank in the Militia than a Captain: this would satisfy the gentlemen who had opposed the clause in question.

In answer to a question from Mr. Kinnaird, the Secretary said, this Bill did not extend to Scotland.

H. OF LORDS.

March 24.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Prince of Wales's Annuity, and eight other public, and 31 private Bills.

In the Commons the same day, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* presented a message from his Majesty, the purport of which was to recommend an annuity of 1,200*l.* to be granted to Sir J. Saumarez, for his eminent services in the late war.

H. OF LORDS.

March 25.

The Royal Assent was given, by Commission, to the Irish Postage, and three other Bills.

In the Commons the same day, the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, on the subject of the King's Message, for granting an annuity to Sir J. Saumarez, was unanimously agreed to; the annuity to commence from July, 1801.

In a Committee of Ways and Means, the *Chancellor of the Exchequer* requested an authority of 4,000,000*l.* in addition to 5,000,000*l* that had been permitted to be raised by loans on Exchequer Bills. The sum now demanded was for the purpose of funding part of the outstanding bills, and for paying off the residue.—The resolution was agreed to.

The Bill for regulating the office of Surveyor-General of the Forests was passed.

H. OF

H. OF LORDS.
March 28.

Lord *Ellenborough* preſented a new Bill in the room of that on Iriſh Chalking. By this Act ſeveral offences, which are not ſo at preſent, are rendered ſubject to the puniſhment of death. He pointed out ſeveral other regulations; after which the Bill was received.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Chippenham Committee reported, that C. Brooke, eſq is not duly elected; and that J. Maitland, the petitioner, ought to have been returned.

Lord *Euſton* moved the diſcharge of J. Trotter, who was in cuſtody for a breach of privilege, which brought on ſome debate. Mr. *Tierney* and Mr. *Sheridan* were againſt the diſmiſſal of the priſoner, on the ground of its encouraging diſobedience to Parliament—The *Lord Advocate*, Mr. *H. Browne*, and Mr. *W. Dundas* ſpoke in favour of the motion; and Mr. *Fox* againſt it; after which it was negatived.

On the motion of the *Chancellor of the Exchequer*, a Committee was appointed for inquiring into the expenditure of Ireland, and the ſums advanced to that part of the kingdom.

Gen. *Gaſcoyne* obſerved, that an undue preference had been given by decrees to the importation of foreign ſalt into Ireland; that the buſhel of the latter weighed 84lb. whilſt that of England, when imported into Ireland, weighed but 56lb.; yet the duty was the ſame. The want of an equalization had ſuch an effect on the ſalt trade of Liverpool, that in the ſpace of five years it was reduced, on an average, to 852,000 buſhels. If the weight and meaſure were equaliſed, the revenue would not loſe more than 13,000*l.* He concluded with moving to bring in a bill for equalizing the duties on ſalt imported into Ireland.

In a ſubſequent converſation, Mr. *Corry* obſerved, that it was in contemplation to level the foreign buſhel to the Engliſh, and the duty from 2*s.* to 1*s.* 4*d.* a buſhel.

A debate then enſued, the reſult of which was, that both motions were withdrawn.

H. OF LORDS.
March 29.

On the ſecond reading of the Clergy Reſidence Bill, the Biſhop of *St. Aſaph* made ſome objections to the meaſure, and detailed the leading proviſions of the ſtatute of Henry VIII. from which he inferred, that the Clergy under the preſent circumſtances were liable to conſiderable hardſhips. He thought the ſtatute ſhould be amended.

The *Lord Chancellor* took a view of the ſubject at ſome length, and ſeemed to argue generally in favour of the Bill, which merited a deliberate diſcuſſion, that could not be admitted at ſuch a period of the Seſſion.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Ilcheſter Committee reported, that neither Sir W. Manners, T. Glover, W. Hunter, nor J. Graham, eſqs. were duly elected. The ſyſtem of corruption at this election was alſo reported to be ſo great, that reſolutions were brought up for the Houſe to take the matter into its ſerious conſideration.

H. OF LORDS.
March 30.

The Earl of *Radnor* introduced a Bill for the relief of wounded ſoldiers and ſailors; the principal object of which was to authorize Magiſtrates to forward them to their legal ſettlements from the places where they ſhould be diſcharged—The Bill was received, and read the firſt time.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Glaſgow Committee reported, that A. Houſtoun, eſq. is not duly elected; and that Boyd Alexander, eſq. ought to have been elected.—The Grenada Loan Bill went through a Committee.

H. OF LORDS.
March 21.

The Earl of *Carnarvon* oppoſed the ſecond reading of the Militia Officers' Bill, which brought on a converſation of ſome length; the reſult was a diviſion, in conſequence of an amendment moved by Lord Carnarvon, to leave out the word "now" in the original motion. The numbers were, for the immediate ſecond reading of the Bill 41; againſt it 2.

H. OF COMMONS.
April 1.

The St. Giles's Burying Ground Bill was paſſed.

On the queſtion for conſidering the report of the Pancras Workhouſe Bill, Sir *F. Burdett* ſtated, that although the Bill had been much altered, it was ſtill highly objectionable: he hoped Counſel would be permitted to be heard againſt it.

Mr. *Bing* ſpoke in favour of the Bill, and Mr. *Fox* againſt it:—Mr. *Fox* declared, that it diſfranchiſed nearly 7000 perſons, by placing the rights of electing their own officers in the hands of 60 perſons for ever. The Houſe divided; for the queſtion 85; againſt it 40.

H. OF LORDS.
April 4.

A long converſation took place on the clauſe of the Militia Bill, which authorizes the Lords Lieutenants to grant commiſſions to officers who have ſerved in the Army, although they might not poſſeſs the

the neceſſary landed property.

The Earl of *Radnor* diſapproved of this clauſe; but Lord *Hobart* declared that the meaſure had been recommended by friends to the Militia, to ſupply the deficiency of Officers.

The converſation then turned upon the Militia being ſent out of the country; when the Earl of *Carnarvon* thought the preſent Bill a violation of the compact between Government and the Militia: he diſliked the Britiſh Militia being ſent to Ireland, but he had a much greater objection to the Iriſh Militia coming into this country.

The Bill at length proceeded, with ſome trivial amendments.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Eaſt Grinſtead Committee reported, that the ſitting Members were duly elected, and that the petitions were frivolous and vexatious.

A ſhort debate took place on a motion by Sir *F. Burdett*, that the petition againſt the Pancras Pariſh Bill be taken into conſideration.

Mr. *Sheridan* ſeconded the motion, and made many objections to the Bill.

Several Members gave their opinions for and againſt the motion; after which it was negatived.

The third reading of the Bill was then ſtrenuouſly oppoſed; but, being over-ruled, it was read, and paſſed.

J. Trotter was committed to Newgate, for prevarication before a Committee.

Sir J. Saumarez's Annuity Bill, and the Exchequer Bills Bill, were paſſed.

April 5.

Mr. *P. Moore* took his ſeat for Coventry.

The *Solicitor General* moved to bring in a Bill to empower the great Law Officers of England and Ireland to ſell, mortgage, &c. the property of Lunatics.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* brought up a report of a ſurvey that had been taken with a view to the improvement of the Scotch Highlands. Referred to a Select Committee.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* propoſed that the firſt day for conſidering Election petitions ſhould be the 28th April, and two other petitions every Thurſday till the end of May; and as there were no hopes of making any ballot after that time, he ſhould propoſe to put them off *pro formâ* till Auguſt.

The American Commiſſioners' Bill was paſſed.

On the ſecond reading of the Coroners' Bill, Mr. *Hobhouſe* oppoſed any additional allowance to ſuch perſons; for, though the ſituation was bad and unprofitable, he thought it muſt be good for ſomething, or the whole intereſt of the county would not be called in to get the place.

Mr. *Shaw Lefevre* ſpoke on the ſame grounds; and moved that the Bill be read this day ſix months; but the motion was negatived.

April 6.

The Carmarthen Committee reported that J. H. Williams, eſq. was duly elected.

The Berwick Committee reported that neither the Sitting Members nor Petitioners were elected; but that the election is void.

Sir *W. Scott*, on moving to bring in a Bill for regulating the laws concerning the Clergy, entered into a ſtatement of the nature of the exiſting laws, and of the effrontery of informers; and obſerved, that the preſent Bill would be fundamentally the ſame as that of laſt Seſſion; its object being to lighten the rigours inflicted by the exiſting laws upon the poor ſtipendiary curates, &c. He afterwards moved, "That leave be given to bring in a Bill, to render more effective, and to regulate the laws reſpecting ſpiritual perſons holding lands, and reſpecting reſidence within their benefices." Leave granted.

Mr. *Dickenſon* junior moved to bring in a Bill to repeal certain laws relating to the Woollen Trade. He ſtated, that there were no leſs than 23 acts exiſting on this ſubject, but 13 of which only could poſſibly be obeyed.

A petition was preſented from Mr. Martin, an American Loyaliſt, praying the ſum of 6,615*l.* awarded to him in 1786, but which he had not been able to obtain.

Mr. *Tierney* moved, that the ſum, with intereſt, be granted; which was agreed to.

Mr. *Corry* moved for 2500*l.* for the ſupport of the Iriſh Lying-in-Hoſpital. Agreed to.

H. OF LORDS.

April 7.

The Royal Aſſent was given, by Commiſſion, to the Militia and 24 other Bills.

On the motion of Lord *Hobart*, after ſome oppoſition from the Earl of *Carnarvon*, the Houſe adjourned to the 19th.

In the Commons the ſame day, the Innkeepers Bill was paſſed.

The Clergy Reſidence Bill was preſented.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* moved for an account of the produce of the revenues veſted in the Governors of the bounties of Queen Anne, from the time of their commencement; and alſo an account of the application of ſuch revenues, with the number of benefices, amount of the ſurplus revenues, and the purpoſes to which they were applied, diſtinguiſhing each year. Ordered.

The *Chancellor of the Exchequer* then moved that the Houſe do adjourn to Tueſday ſe'nnight; which, after a ſlight oppoſition from Mr. *Patten*, was agreed to.

On the report of the Committee for granting relief to the Merchants of Grenada, Mr. *Wilberforce* oppoſed the Bill, on account of a want of ſecurity for the loan.

Some amendments, however, formerly propoſed, being agreed to, the Bill was ordered to be read a third time on the 19th.

(To be continued.)

INTERESTING INTELLIGENCE FROM THE LONDON GAZETTES.

Tueſday, May 17. This Gazette contains an order in Council, directing that general reprifals be granted againſt the ſhips, goods, and ſubjects of the French Republic, or to perſons inhabiting within any of the territories of the French Republic. It alſo contains a proclamation, ordering an embargo to be laid on all ſhips in our Ports, belonging to the French or Batavian Republics, or to any countries occupied by the French Armies. The Gazette likewiſe contains a Proclamation for granting the war bounty of Five Pounds to every able ſeaman who ſhall enter on board the Fleet; and another, declaring, that any Britiſh ſubject found on-board an enemy's ſhip, with intent to commit hoſtilities againſt this country, will be liable to ſuffer death.

Admiralty-office, June 3. Adm. Cornwallis, in a Letter, dated Dreadnought, at Sea, 24th ult. incloſes the following:

Doris, at Sea, May 23.

Sir, I have the honour to acquaint you, that while, in obedience to your order of the 18th, inſt. cruizing off Uſhant, in his Majeſty's ſhip Doris, under my command, I fell-in with the French Republican lugger l'Affronteur, commanded by Mons. Morce Andre Dutoya, Lieut. de Vaiſſeau, mounting 14 long nines, with 92 men. As ſhe made ſail to eſcape me, I fired a ſhot wide of her, with the hope that ſhe would then have ſhortened ſail, as I was gaining faſt upon her: as this was without effect, I fired a ſecond, which ſhe returned, and kept up a running fire till the inſtant I laid her along ſide; nor did ſhe then give up a conteſt ſo fraught with temerity, until the Firſt Captain and eight men were killed, and 14 wounded, one of whom is ſince dead of his wounds. I am happy to add, that the damage on our ſide conſiſts only in one man wounded, and a few ſhot in the hull and rigging.

I am, &c. R. H. PEARSON.

Letter from Capt. Manſfield, of the Minotaur, dated at Sea, May 30.

Sir, I beg leave to acquaint you, for their Lordſhips' information, that I this evening ſaw the French Republican frigate La Francaiſe ſafe off the Dodman, agreeably to ſignal made by the Hon. Adm. Cornwallis. She was captured by his Majeſty's ſhip under my command, on the 28th of May, in company with his Majeſty's ſhip Thunderer, having chaſed from the fleet, and during the chaſe was joined by the Albion, which ſhip had parted from the fleet ſome days before in the thick weather. The prize proves to be the Republican French frigate La Francaiſe, from Port-au-Prince 35 days, Capt. Jurien. She is pierced for 28 twelve-pounders on the main-deck, and 16 nine-pounders on the quarter-deck and forecaſtle, 10 of which were in her hold, and had on-board 187 men.

Admiralty-office, June 11. This Gazette contains letters from Capt. Wallis, of the Naiad, announcing the capture of L'Impatient French national corvette, of 22 guns, and 80 men;—from Adm. Montague, announcing the capture of a ſmall armed French privateer, having 22 men on board, by the Boadicia;—and from Lieut. Senhouſe, ſtating his having, in the Hind revenue cutter, captured La Felicite, French cutter privateer, a Dutch Weſt Indiaman, a Dutch galliot, and a French brig.

Admiralty office, June 18.

[Tranſmitted by Lord Keith.]

Sir, *Immortalité, off Calais, June* 14.

I this morning, in company with the Jalouſe and Cruizer ſloops, chaſed two French gun-veſſels on ſhore, on the Eaſt part of Cape Blanc Nez, and, with the flood-tide, ordered the two ſloops to anchor, and endeavour to deſtroy, or bring them off, ſending our boats to aſſiſt in ſo doing. I am happy to inform you, that, after about an hour's firing from them and the batteries, they were ſilenced, and taken poſſeſſion of by the boats, under a heavy fire of muſquetry from the Cliff, by which Mr. Charles Adams, mate of the Jalouſe, has been badly wounded.—The veſſels prove to be L'Inabordable ſchooner, and Le Commode brig, carrying each three guns, 24-pounders, and one 8-pounder, and appear very fine veſſels.

I am, &c. E. OWEN.

[Tranſmitted by Sir J. SAUMAREZ.]

Sir, *Eling, Guernſey Road, June* 14.

I beg leave to acquaint you, that yeſterday afternoon, Cape Frehel bearing S. S. E. five or ſix leagues, I fell-in with, and, after an hour's chace, captured the French lugger privateer L'Eſpeigle (an open boat), of St. Maloes, manned with 12 men, and armed with ſmall arms; out 18 days, and had not taken any thing.—Being 17 men ſhort of complement, I judged it prudent to ſee her into port, and am concerned to ſtate, that, in getting a tow-rope into her this morning, through the neglect of the man at her helm, ſhe got under the bows and was ſunk.

I am, &c. W. ARCHBOLD.

THE

THE CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS abounds with the ſtrongeſt proofs of the perfidy, ambition, rancour, and inſolence, of the Firſt Conſul. The principal topics which the papers embrace are, Bonaparte's uniform infraction of the *ſpirit* of the Treaty of Amiens, and his conſtant appeal to its *letter*—the compulſion exerciſed over the public journal in the free city of Hamburgh, and the inſult upon this government, which a friendly and neutral ſtate was forced to publiſh—the attempt to overthrow our Conſtitution and change our laws at the bidding of Bonaparte, and the attack upon the true Palladium of Liberty, the Preſs—the pretenſion of excluding us from the Continent of Europe—the voyage of the incendiary Spy and Commercial Agent Sebaſtiani—the infamous attempt to ſend agents of the ſame infernal character into our own ſea-ports—the oppreſſions of Switzerland—the violation of the Treaty of Luneville—the breach of faith—the injuſtice of burthening Holland with troops, contributions, and an uninterrupted ſyſtem of vexation and oppreſſion.

Numbers 1 and 2, between M. Otto and Lord Hawkeſbury, relate to the appointment of Gen. Vial and Sir A. Ball, as Miniſters at Malta.—No. 3, from Lord St. Helen's at Peterſburg to Lord Hawkeſbury, April 23, 1802, expreſſes a fear that his Imperial Majeſty will decline to guarantee the Conſtitution of Malta.—No. 4, dated May 7, from the ſame, but rather contradictory to No. 3.—No. 5, from Lord Hawkeſbury to Mr. Merry, June 5, 1802, explaining § 1 of Art. X. in the Treaty, relative to the return of the Knights to Malta, ſhewing, that in the event of an election having taken place before the concluſion of the Definitive Treaty, it ſhould be conſidered valid. Mr. Merry is deſired to requeſt the French Government to invite thoſe of Auſtria, Ruſſia, and Pruſſia, to accede to the arrangements.—No. 6 contains his Majeſty's conſent to acknowledge the Maſter that may be elected by the Pope; and that of Bonaparte, on the ſame point.—No. 7. Letter from Mr. Merry, dated Paris, June 4, 1802, to Lord Hawkeſbury, detailing a converſation with M. Talleyrand, in which the latter expreſſed the wiſhes of the Chief Conſul, that the French Princes, Biſhops, and adherents, ſhould be removed out of the Britiſh dominions.—No. 8. Lord Hawkeſbury's anſwer [10th June] diſclaims any deſign, on the part of his Majeſty, to engage in or countenance any projects that might be hoſtile to the Government of France; but, while the foreigners alluded to continued "to hold a conduct conformable to the laws of this country, and ſhall abſtain from all acts which may be hoſtile to the Governments of any country with which his Majeſty may be at peace, his Majeſty would feel it inconſiſtent with his dignity, with his honour, and with the common laws of hoſpitality, to deprive them of that protection which individuals reſident in his dominions can only forfeit by their own miſconduct."—No. 9. Mr. Merry (June 19) mentions having reported this Note to M. Talleyrand, and had been required to repeat the wiſhes of the Chief Conſul, who required, he ſaid, no more than the Britiſh Government had formerly ſolicited from France in the caſe of the Pretender.—No. 10. A letter from M. Otto (25th July), officially demanding the puniſhment of M. Peltier, for a libel againſt the French Government, and alſo the attention of his Majeſty's Government to prevent the calumnies of the Courier de Londres, Cobbet, and other writers, calculated to diſturb the harmony which ſubſiſts between the two Governments.—No. 11. Lord Hawkeſbury (July 28), in reply to the foregoing, obſerves, that "the calumnies to which his Majeſty's Government, and many of the beſt ſubjects in this country, are frequently expoſed in the public prints, muſt neceſſarily convince a foreign Government of the difficulties which exiſt, in a Government like that of Great Britain, in preventing the abuſe which is often unavoidably attendant on the greateſt of all political benefits;" but that he had referred the Number of Peltier to the Attorney-General for his opinion, as to how far it was within the operation of the law for the puniſhment of libellers.—No. 12. M. Otto (Auguſt 17), after mentioning that he had communicated the above to his Government, is directed to obſerve, that the particular laws and Conſtitution of Great Britain are ſubordinate to the general principles of the law of nations, which ſuperſede the laws of each individual State. If it be a right in England to allow the moſt extenſive liberty to the preſs, it is a public right of poliſhed nations, and the boundea duty of Governments, to prevent, repreſs, and puniſh, every attack which might by thoſe means be made againſt the rights, the intereſts, and the honour, of foreign Powers. He obſerves, that the Papers circulated by Georges, and the former Biſhops of France, were deſigned to excite reſiſtance to the Concordate, and hoſtility to the Conſtituted Authorities of the Republic. He notices meetings and plots for like objects in Jerſey; and concludes with requiring, that Government will put a ſtop to the unbecoming and ſeditious writings with which the Engliſh publications are filled; that the individuals mentioned in his (M. Otto's) letter of the 23d July laſt (not given) ſhall be ſent out of the iſland of Jerſey; that the ex-biſhops of Arras and St.

St. Pol de Leon, and all thoſe who, like them, under the pretext of religion, ſeek to raiſe diſturbances in the interior of France, ſhall likewiſe be ſent away; that the French Princes be recommended to retire to Warſaw; that Georges and his adherents be baniſhed to Canada, as propoſed by Lord Hawkeſbury; and that ſuch French Emigrants as perſiſt in wearing the orders and decorations belonging to the antient Government of France, ſhall be required to quit the Britiſh Empire. In recurring to the ſubject of libels, M. Otto remarks, that although Miniſtry cannot influence the law in regard to native writers, yet the Alien bill poſſeſſes them of the power to remove an obnoxious foreigner without recourſe to a Court of Juſtice; and he requires the enforcement of this law, promiſing a perfect reciprocity on the part of the French Government.—No. 13. Lord Hawkeſbury, in a letter to Mr. Merry (Aug. 28), fully replies to the obſervations in the preceding Note; premiſing, that a frank explanation of the line of conduct which his Majeſty had adopted, was neceſſary to prevent perpetual irritation between the two Governments. In regard to the offenſive and unwarrantable paragraphs which had appeared in the Engliſh publications, as the French Government had not only retorted, but in their Official Journal had extended, their attack upon his Majeſty's Government, they have no right to complain if their ſubſequent appeal for redreſs had failed to produce the effect that otherwiſe would have attended it; *that his Majeſty cannot, and never will, in conſequence of any repreſentation or menace from a foreign Power, make any conceſſion which can be, in the ſmalleſt degree, dangerous to the liberty of the preſs, as ſecured by the Conſtitution of this country—a liberty juſtly dear to every Britiſh ſubject.* The Conſtitution admits of no previous reſtraints upon publications of any deſcription; but there exiſt Judicatures, wholly independent of the Executive Government competent to take cognizance of libels againſt inſtitutions and perſons, as well foreign as domeſtic, and which are bound to inflict puniſhment on delinquency. Foreigners, like natives, being ſubject to the operation of theſe laws, it would be improper to apply the proviſions of the Alien Bill, enacted for ſpecific purpoſes, to an offence amenable to the common law. Lord Hawkeſbury next refutes the aſſertion of M. Talleyrand, that the caſe of the Pretender furniſhed a precedent for the application of France for the removal of the French Princes. In alluding to the emigrants at Jerſey, his Lordſhip obſerves, that moſt, if not all of them, had left the Iſland. Reſpecting the ex-biſhops, he remarks, that if the allegation made againſt them by M. Otto be proved, even by any publication in vindication of their own conduct, although in reply to the Pope's Mandate for refuſing to conform to the new eſtabliſhment, a proceeding in which they would be juſtifiable on every principle of toleration and juſtice, yet, as it would ſhew that they had availed themſelves of their ſituation in this country to excite the people of France againſt the authority of that Government, whether civil or eccleſiaſtical, his Majeſty would take all the means in his power to compel them to leave the country. His Majeſty, to obviate any cauſe of jealouſy, was about to remove Georges and his adherents from his European Dominions; but Lord Hawkeſbury diſclaims the purpoſe imputed to Miniſters of tranſporting them to Canada. As to emigrants wearing the ancient French Orders, his Lordſhip remarks, that very few perſons eligible to do ſo were in England; but were it otherwiſe, his Majeſty could not, conſiſtent with juſtice and hoſpitality, adopt the ſevere expedient recommended by M. Otto. After remarks on the irritation which muſt reſult from notes ſimilar to the one in queſtion, his Lordſhip expreſſes the deſire of his Majeſty to maintain Peace by every conſiſtent means; "but," he adds, "*the French Government muſt have formed a moſt erroneous judgment of the diſpoſition of the Britiſh Nation, and of the character of its government, if they have been taught to expect, that any repreſentations of a foreign power will ever induce them to a violation of thoſe rights on which the liberties of the people of this country are founded.*

His Majesty's Declaration (given at large in p. 466) notices, in a moderate, yet firm and dignified ſtyle, all the ſubjects of complaint; but it may be proper for us to ſtate (recorded as it is by the Britiſh Ambaſſador) the language of Bonaparte himſelf.

Lord Whitworth, in his letter of February 21, to Lord Hawkeſbury, ſays:

"I received a note from M. Talleyrand, informing me the Firſt Conſul deſired to converſe with me, and that I would come to him at the Thuilleries at nine o'clock. He received me in his Cabinet with tolerable cordiality, and, after talking on different ſubjects for a few minutes, he deſired me to ſit down, as he himſelf did on the other ſide of the table, and began. He told me, that he felt it neceſſary, after what had paſſed between me and M. de Talleyrand, that he ſhould, in the moſt clear and authentic manner, make known his ſentiments to me, in order to their being communicated to his Majeſty; and he conceived this would be more effectually done by himſelf, than through any medium whatever. He ſaid, that it was matter of infinite diſappointment to him, that the

the Treaty of Amiens, inſtead of being followed by conciliation and friendſhip, the natural effects of Peace, had been productive only of continual and increaſing jealouſy and miſtruſt; and that this miſtruſt was now avowed in ſuch a manner as muſt bring the point to an iſſue. He now enumerated the ſeveral provocations which he pretended to have received from England. He placed in the firſt line our not evacuating Malta and Alexandria, as we were bound to do by Treaty. In this, he ſaid, no conſideration on earth ſhould make him acquieſce; and of the two he had rather ſee us in poſſeſſion of the Fauxbourg St. Antoine than Malta. He then adverted to the abuſe thrown out againſt him in the Engliſh public prints; but this, he ſaid, he did not ſo much regard as that which appeared in the French papers publiſhed in London.—This he conſidered as much more miſchievous, ſince it meant to excite the country againſt him and his Government. He complained of the protection given to George and others of his deſcription, who, inſtead of being ſent to Canada, as had been repeatedly promiſed, were permitted to remain in England, handſomely penſioned, and conſtantly committing all ſorts of crimes on the coaſts of France, as well as in the interior. In confirmation of this, he told me that two men had within theſe few days been apprehended in Normandy, and were now on their way to Paris, who were hired aſſaſſins, and employed by the Biſhop of Arras, by Georges, and by Dutheil, as would be fully proved in a Court of Juſtice, and made known to the world.

"He acknowledged, that the irritation he felt againſt England increaſed daily, becauſe every wind (I make uſe as much as I can of his own ideas and expreſſions) which blew from England, brought nothing but enmity and hatred againſt him.

"He now went back to Egypt, and told me, that if he had felt the ſmalleſt inclination to take poſſeſſion of it by force, he might have done it a month ago, by ſending 25,000 men to Aboukir, who would have poſſeſſed themſelves of the whole Country in defiance of the 4000 Britiſh in Alexandria. That inſtead of that garriſon being a means of protecting Egypt, it was only furniſhing him with a pretence for invading it. *That he ſhould not do, whatever might be his deſire to have it as a colony, becauſe he did not think it worth the riſk of a war, in which he might, perhaps, be conſidered as the aggreſſor, and by which he ſhould loſe more than he could gain, ſince ſooner or later Egypt would belong to France, either by the falling to pieces of the Turkiſh empire, or by ſome arrangement with the Porte.*

"As a proof of his deſire to maintain peace, he wiſhed to know what he had to gain by going to war with England. A deſcent was the only means of offence he had, and that he was determined to attempt, by putting himſelf at the head of the expedition. But how could it be ſuppoſed, that, after having gained the height on which he ſtood, he would riſk his life and reputation in ſuch a hazardous attempt, unleſs forced to it by neceſſity, when *the chances were, that he and the greateſt part of the expedition would go to the bottom of the ſea?* He took notice on this ſubject, but never affected to diminiſh the danger. *He acknowledged that there were one hundred chances to one againſt him; but he was determined to attempt it*, if war ſhould be the conſequence of the preſent diſcuſſion; and ſuch was the diſpoſition of the troops, that *army after army would be found for the enterpriſe.*

"He then expatiated much on the natural force of the two countries. France with an army of 480,000 men, for to this amount, it is, he ſaid, *to be immediately completed*, all ready for the moſt deſperate enterprizes; and England with a fleet that made her miſtreſs of the ſeas, and which he did not think he ſhould be able to equal in leſs than ten years. Two ſuch countries by a proper underſtanding might govern the world, but by their ſtrifes might overturn it. He ſaid, that if he had not felt the enmity of the Britiſh Government on every occaſion ſince the Treaty of Amiens, there would have been nothing that he would not have done to prove his deſire to conciliate; participation in indemnities as well as in influence on the Continent; Treaties of Commerce; in ſhort, any thing that could have given ſatisfaction, and have teſtified his friendſhip. Nothing, however, had been able to conquer the hatred of the Britiſh Government, and therefore it was now come to the point, whether we ſhould have peace or war. To preſerve peace, the Treaty of Amiens muſt be fulfilled; the abuſe in the public prints, if not totally ſuppreſſed, at leaſt kept within bounds, and confined to the Engliſh papers; and the protection ſo openly given to his bitterеſt enemies (alluding to Georges and perſons of that deſcription) muſt be withdrawn. If war, it was neceſſary only to ſay ſo, and to refuſe to fulfil the Treaty."

But the conduct of Bonaparte expreſſes itſelf ſtill more groſsly; and Lord Whitworth, in his diſpatch of the 14th of March, gives the following account of it, as it happened at the court of the Thuilleries:

"He accoſted me evidently under very conſiderable agitation. He began by aſking me if I had any news from England. I told him that I had received a letter from your Lordſhip two days ago. He immediately ſaid, "And ſo you are determined to go to war?" "No!" I replied, "we are too ſenſible of the advantages of peace."—"Nous avons,"

avons," ſaid he, "déjà fait la guerre pendant quinze ans."—As he ſeemed to wait for an anſwer, I obſerved only, "c'en eſt déjà trop."—"Mais," ſaid he, "vous voulez la faire encore quinze années, et vous m'y forcez."—I told him, that was far from his Majeſty's intentions.—He then proceeded to Count Marcow and the Chevalier Azara, who were ſtanding together at a little diſtance from me, and ſaid to them, "Les Anglois veulent la guerre; mais s'ils font les premiere à tirer l'épée, je ferai le dernier à la remettre. Ils ne reſpectent pas les traités. Il faut dorenavant les couvrir de crêpe noir."—He then went his round. In a few minutes he came back to me, and reſumed the converſation, by ſomething perſonally civil to me. He began again. "Pourquoi des armemens? Contre qui des meſures de précaution? Je n'ai pas un ſeul vaiſſeau de ligne dans les ports de France. Mais ſi vous voulez armer, j'armerai auſſi: ſi vous voulez vous battre, je me battrai auſſi. Vous pourrez peut-être tuer la France, mais jamais l'intimider."—"On ne voudroit," ſaid I, "ni l'un ni l'autre. On voudroit vivre en bonne intelligence avec elle."—"Il faut donc reſpecter les traités," replied he; "malheur à ceux qui ne reſpectent pas les traités; ils en ſeront reſponſable á toute l'Europe."—He was too much agitated to make it adviſable for me to prolong the converſation; I therefore made no anſwer; and he retired to his apartment, repeating the laſt phraſe.

"It is to be remarked, that all this paſſed loud enough to be heard by 200 people who were preſent; and I am perſuaded that there was not a ſingle perſon who did not feel the impropriety of his conduct, and the total want of dignity, as well as of decency, on the occaſion."

In theſe State Papers his Majeſty's Miniſters have made out a fair and ſtrong caſe, clearly manifeſting the great moderation and forbearance of the Britiſh Government, under a continued ſyſtem of aggreſſion and menace, with which the French Republic have inſulted this country. The declaration of his Majeſty is ſuch as becomes a great nation, whoſe faith and dignity it moſt ably juſtifies. It is a ſimple narrative of recorded facts, that convinces the underſtanding, without any deluſive aid, drawn from argument or abſtract reaſoning. In the negociation itſelf, we find the ſophiſtry of the Chief Conſul miſerably oppoſed to the plain dealing of an Engliſh Plenipotentiary; demonſtrating through the whole little more than the weakneſs of his own judgment, and the irritability of a coarſe and ungovernable temper! Even in his affectation to deprecate a rupture with England, he has not the ordinary policy to diſguiſe, that warfare with her was predetermined in his mind.

ABSTRACT OF FOREIGN OCCURRENCES.

FRANCE.

Statement of the Negotiation.

The Paris Journals of the 21ſt May contained the *French* Official Statement on the ſubject of the war. The Papers conſiſt of a communication to the Senate of a Note ſent by Talleyrand to Lord Whitworth on the 13th, together with a Meſſage of Bonaparte to the Three Aſſemblies, on the ſubject of his Lordſhip's departure. They occupy ſix ſheets of the Moniteur, and are principally compoſed of the diſcuſſions antecedent to the Treaty of Amiens. The note of Talleyrand mentions the aſtoniſhment excited in France by the King's Meſſage, and denies that any formidable armaments exiſted in the ports of the Republic. The anſwer of Lord Hawkeſbury on the 23th March, to a demand for an explanation, is termed vague, agreeſſive, and abſolute; while that of the French Miniſter, on the 29th of March, was as pacific as it was moderate.—A view is then progreſſively taken of the different points in diſpute, and the correſpondence which they occaſioned; the reſult of which is, that all the demands of our Miniſtry for "ſatisfaction," &c. are conſidered by the French Government to be vague, equivocal, and to have excited the utmoſt ſurprize; while we are accuſed of a premeditated intention to violate the Treaty of Amiens. Much praiſe is beſtowed upon Lord W. for his moderate ſentiments and proceedings; but it is inſiſted, that, for ſix weeks after the King's Meſſage, announcing the dependance of an important negotiation, nothing of the kind had even commenced. The projects preſented by Lord W. relative to Malta are noticed in their turn, as well as the anſwers returned to them; but it is aſſerted, that the French Government thought the conduct of the Emigrants unworthy of their notice. Much argument is uſed, to ſhew that, by a compliance with the wiſhes of England, France would be degraded and debaſed; and the moſt extravagant ideas are generated as to the ſacrifices which might hereafter be demanded by the former, if the latter were to be weak enough to grant what is at preſent required. The Firſt Conſul, however, it is added, was not to be provoked into a war, becauſe he knows its evils better than any man in exiſtence; though the baſis of the Britiſh ultimatum preſented a ſeries of pretenſions, always increaſing in proportion to the moderation of the French Government. This Paper concludes with expreſſing the determination of the latter never to acquieſce in England's having the right to violate any point of a

Treaty into which she has entered; and that, as the English Government has given the signal for war, it only remains for the Republic to confide in the justice of its cause and the God of Battles.

DECLARATION of the FIRST CONSUL*, in a MESSAGE to the SENATE, the LEGISLATIVE BODY, and the TRIBUNATE. "*Saint Cloud, May* 20.

"The Ambassador of England has been recalled: Compelled by this circumstance, the Ambassador of the Republic has quitted a country where he could no longer hear the language of Peace. At this decisive moment, the Government submits to your view, and it will submit to the view of France and of Europe, its first relations with the British Ministry, the negotiations which were terminated by the Treaty of Amiens, and the new discussions which seem to finish by an absolute rupture. The present age and posterity will there see all that it has done to put an end to the calamities of war, and with what moderation and what patience it has laboured to prevent their return. Nothing has been able to interrupt the course of the projects formed to rekindle discord between the two nations. The Treaty of Amiens had been negotiated amid the clamours of a party hostile to peace: scarcely was it concluded, when it was the object of bitter censure. It was represented as fatal to England, because it was not disgraceful to France. Soon after, alarms were disseminated; dangers were pretended, on which was established the necessity of a state of peace, such as to be a permanent signal of new hostilities. There were kept in reserve, and hired, those vile miscreants who had torn the bosom of their country, and who were intended to tear it anew. Vain calculations of hatred! We are no longer that France which was divided by factions, and buffeted by storms; but France, restored to internal tranquillity, regenerated in her administration and her laws, and ready to fall, with her whole weight, upon whatever foreign State may dare to attack her, and to unite with the banditti whom an atrocious policy would once more cast upon her shores to organize pillage and assassination. At length an unexpected Message, all at once, terrifies England with imaginary armaments in France and Batavia, and supposes the existence of important discussions which divided the two Governments, while no such discussion was known to the French Government. Immediately formidable armaments took place on the coasts, and in the ports of Great Britain; the sea is covered with her ships of war; and it is in the midst of these preparations that the Cabinet of London demands of France the abrogation of a fundamental article of the Treaty of Amiens. They wanted, they said, new guarantees; and they despised the sanctity of Treaties, the execution of which is the first of guarantees which nations can give to each other. In vain did France invoke that faith which has been sworn; in vain did she appeal to the forms received among nations; in vain did she consent to shut her eyes to the actual non-execution of the article of the Treaty of Amiens, from which England pretended to release herself; in vain was she willing to delay taking a definitive resolution until Spain and Batavia, both of them contracting parties, could have manifested their disposition. In vain, in short, did she propose to request the mediation of the Powers who had been invited to guarantee, and who, in effect, did guarantee the stipulation required to be abrogated. Every proposition was rejected, and the demands of England became more imperious and more absolute. It was not in the principles of the Government to yield to menace; it was not in their power to bend the majesty of the French people to laws prescribed to them with forms so haughty and so new. Had they done so, they would have consecrated, in favour of England, the right of annulling, at her sole pleasure, all the stipulations which bind her toward France. It would have authorized her to demand from France new guarantees, on the slightest alarm which she might have thought proper to pretend; and hence two new principles would have been placed in the public code of Great Britain, by the side of that by which she has disinherited the other nations of the common sovereignty of the seas, and submitted to her laws and to her regulations the independence of the flag. The Government stopped at the limit traced out by its principles and its duties. The negociation is interrupted, and we are ready to fight, if we are attacked. We shall at least fight for maintaining the faith of treaties, and for the honour of the French name. Had we yielded to a vain terror, we should soon have had to fight to repel new pretensions; but we should fight dishonoured by a previous weakness, fallen in our own eyes, and degraded in the eyes of an enemy which should have once made us bend to her unjust pretensions. The nation will repose itself in the consciousness of its strength, whatever injuries the enemy may do us in places where we shall not have been able to prevent them or to reach them. The result of this contest will be such as we have a right to expect from the justice of our cause, and the courage of our warriors. "The First Consul,

(Signed) BONAPARTE.

"The Secretary of State,

(Signed) MARET."

Extract

* See the Declaration of his Britannic Majesty, p. 466.

Extract from the Regiſter of the Deliberations of the Government of the French Republic, May 22, 1803.

The Government of the Republic, having heard read, by the Miniſter of Marine and Colonies, a Diſpatch from the Maritime Prefect at Breſt, dated this day, announcing that two Engliſh frigates had taken two French merchant veſſels in the Bay of Audierne, without any previous declaration of war, and in manifeſt violation of the law of nations,

I. It is preſcribed to all Commanders of ſquadrons or naval diviſions of the Republic, Captains of its ſhips and other veſſels of war, to chaſe thoſe of the King of England, as well as thoſe veſſels belonging to his ſubjects, and to attack, capture, and conduct them into the ports of the Republic.

II. Commiſſions will be delivered, in courſe, to thoſe French privateers for which they are demanded.

III. *All the Engliſh* from the age of 18 to 60, or holding any commiſſion from his Britannic Majeſty, *who are at preſent in France, ſhall immediately be conſtituted priſoners of war*, to anſwer for thoſe Citizens of the Republic who may have been arreſted and made priſoners by the veſſels or ſubjects of his Britannic Majeſty, previous to any declaration of war.

The Firſt Conſul, (Signed) BONAPARTE.

[Such an open violation of the laws of hoſpitality againſt harmleſs ſtrangers, not reſponſible for the conduct of their native Government, haſtily been equalled by the proceedings of Robeſpierre; but ſuch is the preſent ſtate of things in France, that not a ſingle objection dare be made to this or any other part of the conduct of the Government.]

A conſiderable number of troops have been marched into Calais, and quartered along the adjacent coaſt. The chief command of all the forces in that part of the Republic is to be given to Gen. Maſſena, for the avowed purpoſe of invading England. [That every poſſible exertion will be made againſt us, we entertain not the ſmalleſt doubt; but, rouſed, as the energies of Great Britain now are, in a cauſe that muſt be dear to every honeſt heart, to doubt of the ſucceſs of her efforts, would be to render her unworthy the high name and character that ſhe at preſent bears.]

Bruſſels, June 16. Among the different bodies of troops which have lately arrived on the coaſt between Dunkirk and Havre, are two demi-brigades of the line; the one named the *Terrible*, and the other the *Invincible*, from their exploits in the campaigns of Germany and Italy.

The Firſt Conſul has ordered a circular letter to Meſſieurs the Archbiſhops and Biſhops of France, deſiring them to offer up prayers to God for the ſucceſs of his arms againſt the *perfidious* Engliſh!

A Mandate of Cardinal Cambaceres, Archbiſhop of Rouen, is couched in ſuch blaſphemous as well as adulatory terms as are truly ſhocking; let the following brief extract ſuffice:

"We are perſuaded, that the Sovereign Arbiter of the Deſtiny of Empires will favour our cauſe; and that he will refuſe to our enemies his Divine Protection, without which the moſt formidable preparations for war can only be attended with the moſt ſignal defeat. That he will avenge the *ſanctity of treaties*, of which he was appealed to as the guarantee, as well by our adverſaries as ourſelves. However, as we are not ignorant that God wiſhes we ſhould implore thoſe favours his paternal heart burns to grant, intreat of him, moſt dear brethren, that we may conquer the enemy that provokes us, and moderately uſe our victory. Let us demand of him, particularly, that the MAN OF HIS RIGHT HAND, the man who, by his direction and by his orders, has done ſo much for the re eſtabliſhment of his worſhip, and who propoſes to do ſo much more, may CONTINUE TO BE, like Cyrus, THE CHRIST OF PROVIDENCE; that he may watch over his life, and cover him with his wings; that he may ſhield his auguſt perſon from the dangers he may meet in combat, and thoſe he has to fear from the envy of his detractors, on account of his merit; from the wicked, becauſe his object is to do good; from impiety, becauſe he is ſupporting religion; from policy and from foreign paſſions, becauſe he is the firſt man of a great State, and that the happineſs of the empire he governs is eſſentially united with his preſervation."

HANOVER.

Hanover, May 28. A Proclamation is juſt publiſhed by our Elector, ſtating that the differences between the Crown of England and France are of ſuch a nature, that they concern only the former, and can in no ways relate to his Majeſty at Elector, and a State of the Germanic Empire. His Majeſty, in that particular quality, abides by the Treaty of Luneville, and has a right to expect that that Treaty will procure perfect ſafety for his Germanic States, in a war foreign to the Empire. The preparations he has made are therefore merely defenſive; and his Majeſty, in his quality of Elector, will take no part in the war.

Gen. Mortier, having been informed of the King of England's Proclamation, replied to it by the following:

Edward Mortier, Lieutenant general, Commander in Chief, to the Inhabitants of the Electorate of Hanover.

"Hanoverians—A French army is entering your territories. It comes not with the intention of ſpreading conflagration throughout the country, but to reſcue that part of the Continent which you inhabit

from

from a Government hoſtile to the repoſe of Europe, and which prides itſelf in trampling under foot all the principles of the law of nations and civilized ſociety. The Firſt Conſul, faithfully adhering to the ſentiments of moderation and humanity for which he is as eminently diſtinguiſhed as for his political and military virtues, has exhauſted in vain every poſſible means of conciliation, in order to prevent a rupture. The King of England, in violation of the moſt ſacred engagements, has forfeited the faith of his ſignature, by refuſing to evacuate Malta, which he was ſolemnly bound to do by the Treaty of Amiens; he has given the ſignal of hoſtilities; and henceforth remains alone reſponſible, before God and man, for the calamities which the ſcourge of war may inflict on the States that are under his domination. I am informed that Proclamations, dictated by the blindeſt rage, have been addreſſed to you, to engage you in a conteſt in which you ought to take no concern. Beware of an aggreſſion that would be both mad and fruitleſs, and of which you only would be the victims. Hanoverians, I promiſe you ſafety and protection, if, looking to your true intereſts, you ſeparate your cauſe from that of a Sovereign, who, by burſting aſunder all the bonds of good faith, has thereby releaſed you from the attachment which you may have imagined that you owe him. The moſt rigid diſcipline ſhall be obſerved among the troops which I command. Your perſons, your property, ſhall be reſpected; but, in return, I ſhall require that line of conduct from you which I have a right to expect from a peaceable people.

EDW. MORTIER."

By a letter from Gen. Mortier, addreſſed to the Miniſter of War in Paris, dated from his Head-quarters, Nieuburgh, June 4, it appears, that the ELECTORATE OF HANOVER WAS SURRENDERED to the French on the 3d inſt. by CAPITULATION. A partial affair took place between the French and Hanoverians on the 2d inſt. at Borſtel, in which the Hanoverian line was broken by the enemy, who took on the occaſion a number of priſoners. On the following day, as the invaders were on the point of forcing the paſſage of the Weſer, the Regency ſent Commiſſioners to the French General, whoſe firſt propoſal was promptly rejected. A Convention was then entered into, by which a total ſurrender of the country was agreed to by the Commiſſioners. The French General is to make what changes in the Government, and levy what contributions he may think proper; the authority of the Regency is ſuſpended; the French cavalry is to be remounted, and the army to be paid and clothed at the expence of the Electorate; the artillery, to the amount of 1000 pieces, the arms, to the number of 100,000 ſtands, with the whole of the magazines, are to be delivered up to the enemy; all funds have been ſequeſtrated, and the effects belonging to the King of England are placed entirely at the diſpoſal of the invaders; the Hanoverian troops are to retire behind the Elbe, and not to bear arms againſt France during the preſent war. The military force, at the time of the French invaſion, conſiſted of 30,000 men; but it had no one fortified place of ſtrength ſufficient to arreſt, for any conſiderable time, the progreſs of an invaſion.—In one part of Gen. Mortier's letter, he ſays he is maſter of the whole country, and in particular of the Mouth of the Elbe and Weſer. He adds—"I have iſſued orders to ſeize all the veſſels on thoſe rivers. The Duke of Cambridge, ſon of the King of England, and Governor of Hanover, thought proper to take himſelf away before the battle, and to retreat by poſt. He had indeed previouſly promiſed to die with the levy *en maſſe*. It is probable he will have embarked before we reach the mouth of the Elbe."—[This aſſertion the honour of our King and his family demands of us to contradict, and to maintain that the Duke of Cambridge *did not take himſelf away before the battle*. He was with, and commanded, the Hanoverians during the two ſkirmiſhes that took place on the 1ſt and 2d of this month, in which both parties had ſome wounded, and one or two men killed. On the evening of the 2d the Duke received an expreſs from the Regency, requeſting his preſence at Hanover, on buſineſs of the utmoſt importance. His Royal Highneſs, in conſequence of this meſſage, immediately attended. After being informed that all hopes of aſſiſtance or mediation were at an end, and that the Regency were on the point of ſigning a capitulation, they begged his Royal Highneſs would not loſe a moment in reſigning, and quitting the country, as otherwiſe he muſt be made a priſoner of war. They thanked his Royal Highneſs, with tears in their eyes, for having ſtaid with them till the laſt moment of hope, but intreated him, as he could not poſſibly then be of the ſmalleſt ſervice, not to expoſe his perſon unneceſſarily.]

His Majeſty had juſt repaired his palace at Hanover, and ſumptuouſly furniſhed it for the reſidence of the Duke of Cambridge, to the amount of 50,000l. Gen. Mortier is the preſent poſſeſſor.

The French are ſtated to have intimated to the Regency of Hanover, that if the States will renounce their allegiance to their preſent Sovereign, and receive in his ſtead the Duke of Mecklenburgh Schwerin (a relative of the Emperor of Ruſſia), the Chief Conſul will withdraw his troops, and exert his good offices to obtain for them an extenſion of territory, and conſiderable commercial advantages. In the event of ſucceſs,

ſucceſs, the Duchy of Mecklenburgh was to be given to Pruſſia.

All the Engliſh in the Hanoverian States have been arreſted.

The principal part of his Majeſty's plate at Hanover, and all the horſes and carriages, are ſaid to have been removed upon the approach of the French.

HAMBURGH.

Letters from Hamburgh ſtate, that, on the 10th, M. Schultz, the Pruſſian Miniſter, officially aſſured the Senate, that "the King his Maſter had made it his moſt eſpecial care to provide for the ſafety and liberty of the Hans Towns, and that negotiations had been opened by him at Paris on the ſubject."

On the 15th the French Miniſter, Citizen Rheinhard, preſented to a Deputation of the Senate the anſwer of the Chief Conſul to the congratulations which they had addreſſed to him on his election to the Conſulate for life. In this Bonaparte promiſes to protect the liberties and commerce of Hamburgh. The Senate have in conſequence preſented another Addreſs, expreſſive of their gratitude.

Bremen, June 5, 12 *o'clock at night.* Yeſterday evening a French General entered this city, immediately waited on the chief Burgomaſter, and deſired that all Engliſh property here, under whatever denomination it might be, ſhould be taken poſſeſſion of; and that all Engliſh ſailors at preſent in this place, as well as all other perſons belonging to the Engliſh ſervice, ſhould be put under arreſt. As ſoon as this demand was made, the officer who had come with it went away to Gen. Mortier.

The Engliſh merchants have removed the whole of their effects from Hamburgh; ſo that ſhould a confiſcation be ordered by France, it could not attach to Britiſh property to the amount of 100 l.

HOLLAND.

Mr. Liſton, the Dutch Ambaſſador, ſtated on the 24th ult. to the Dutch Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, that if France would conſent to withdraw, immediately, her troops from the Batavian Republic, his Majeſty would engage to adhere to a reciprocal neutrality. This the poor Hollanders were compelled to reject.

In conſequence of the departure of Mr. Liſton from the Hague, an order has been iſſued to arreſt all the Engliſh in the Batavian territories.

The Government and Merchants of Rotterdam are ſaid to have offered a large ſum to France, to be paid yearly during the war, *for permiſſion to remain neuter*; which offer, however, was rejected, and the following demand made: The Batavian Republic to advance 30 millions of guilders; to pay annually, during the war, 50 millions; to provide nine ſhips of the line, with a proportionable number of frigates; and to furniſh 12,000 troops.

Antwerp has been delivered up to military execution, for not having been able to furniſh its contingent of conſcripts.

ITALY.

The KING of ETRURIA is dead; and the Queen has been declared Regent for her ſon, a child about three years old.

It appears that a French army has aſſembled in Romagna, and begun to move towards the Eccleſiaſtical State. General Murat had ſent a diſpatch to the Pope's delegate at Peſaro, informing him that the French troops were ſhortly to paſs through that place.

Gen. Stuart is ordered, with 3000 men, from Malta to Sicily, to protect that iſland againſt the attempts of the French. He will take poſt in the vicinity of Meſſina, in order to defend the narrow paſs between the Scylla and Charibdis of the Antients; and a Britiſh ſquadron is kept croizing in the Straits of Meſſina, and on the Northern coaſts of the iſland.

The Engliſh have been arreſted in every part of Italy, as well as in France, Holland, and Flanders.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence has been received, that the difference between Ruſſia and Sweden, relative to the boundaries of their reſpective dominions, has been amicably adjuſted.

Information has been received, that the Ruſſian ſettlement eſtabliſhed at Norfolk Sound, by the orders of the Emperor Alexander, for commercial purpoſes, has been broken up by the natives, who deſtroyed the fort, and maſſacred all the Ruſſians there.

WEST INDIES

TRINIDAD—A PROCLAMATION.

By their Excellencies Brigadier-general Thomas Picton and Commodore Samuel Hood, his Majeſty's Commiſſioners for executing the Office of Governor of Trinidad, &c.

Whereas it now appears, that Col. William Fullarton, his Majeſty's firſt Commiſſioner for this Government, has withdrawn himſelf therefrom, and from the duties thereof, without his Majeſty's leave, and without permiſſion from us, or any conſultation with his Majeſty's Council of this iſland: We do, therefore, by and with the advice of his Majeſty's ſaid Council, hereby proclaim and declare, that we conſider and deem the ſaid William Fullarton no longer officiating as one of his Majeſty's Commiſſioners in the Government of this iſland; and we require all perſons, civil and military, to govern themſelves accordingly.

Given under our hands and ſeals, at the Council Chamber, at Port d'Eſpana, this 28th day of April, in the year of our Lord 1803, and in the 43d year of his Majeſty's reign.

THOMAS PICTON.
SAMUEL HOOD.

By command of their Excellencies,
JOSEPH M. WOODYEAR, Sec.

ASIA.

ASIA.

We underſtand, by accounts from China, that a dreadful action was fought near Hue, in December laſt, between the Imperial troops and the army of the Tontuneſe, which terminated in the total defeat of the latter. Twelve thouſand of the inſurgents are ſtated to have been killed, and many were driven into the river and drowned. Previous to this deciſive engagement, the Emperor ordered 100 rowing-gallies, and 800 gun-boats, to intercept the veſſels belonging to the inſurgents; and the day before the action the Emperor ſaw the whole of their armament in a blaze of fire, conſiſting of 200 gun-boats, and 50 gallies. The enemy covered an extent of ſix miles. The Emperor, after this brilliant action, determined to march to Tonquin, with 300,000 men, in order to be publicly crowned; and at the ſame time he iſſued a general amneſty to all thoſe who ſhould ſurrender. The object of the rebels was, to have ſeized the King and Queen: and this they had nearly accompliſhed by the means of one of the Chief Mandarins which attended at the Emperor's Court. The conſpiracy having been found out, this Mandarin, a man of letters, named Ong Thon Thew, was inſtantly beheaded, with 84 others. In the above action the Emperor fought himſelf, ſword in hand.

NEWS FROM SCOTLAND.

A correſpondent at *Gardenſtown* furniſhes the following melancholy recital: On Tueſday April 19 we had a very hard gale from W. S. W. which increaſed towards afternoon to a complete hurricane, abating only by ſhort intervals, throughout the night. Next morning, a variety of wreck, ſcattered along the ſhore, announced the deſtruction of ſome veſſel at no great diſtance. Some of the inhabitants, eager to make a farther diſcovery, went to ſurvey the Weſt rocks, where, from the top of a ſtupendous promontory, in a curved ſhore, called Walecove, they diſcovered a large maſs of wreck, which convinced them that this had been the ſcene of the unfortunate event they had anticipated. Actuated by a ſpirit of enterprizing humanity, ſome young men adventured to crawl down the tremendous precipice, and, notwithſtanding the fluctuating and furious flaps of wind peculiar to the time and place, actually deſcended the depth of 900 feet perpendicular. On reaching the bottom of the rock, their attention and feelings were ſuddenly intereſted in a very ſtriking object indeed—the only ſurvivor of an unfortunate crew (11 in number) inſulated on a rock near the wreck, in whom the tide of life was faſt ebbing! nor was it till low water that theſe laudable adventurers were able to reſcue him from this dreary aſylum. This however at laſt they happily effected; and ſucceeded, weak and bruiſed as he was, in bringing him ſafe up the hill—an achievement which any ſtranger would certainly pronounce impoſſible. The wreck proves to be Reliance of Newcaſtle, William Allen, maſter, 198 tons regiſter; ſailed from Shields on the 17th, coal-loaded for Jamaica. The bodies of 6 of the crew have been found, and interred. The ſurvivor, Colin Burn, a native of Montroſe, only engaged with Capt. Allen on the 16th, of courſe was very little acquainted with the ſhipmates; but thinks 3 of them were from Aberdeen. People are daily employed ſecuring what little remains of the wreck may drift aſhore; and the poor ſurviving tar is now ſo far recovered as to be able to walk about occaſionally.

Airds, June 4. We have this day had one of the moſt violent thunder-ſtorms ever remembered. The lightning ſtruck an old thorn in the farm of *Shegarie*, in the pariſh of Balmaghie, and ſhivered it to pieces. It then divided into four branches, and killed nine black cattle, belonging to Meſſrs. Bennets, tenants of Mr. Livingſton of Airds. One of the cattle had its head buried up to the eyes in the earth; and the lightning in its way tore up a ſtone four men could not have moved. There was no mark on any of the cattle, except that one of them had its hair ſinged on its hind legs and belly; and they were all very much ſwelled. It alſo killed a very fine cow. Mr. L. received a ſlight ſhock, ſimilar to that given by an electrical machine.

COUNTRY NEWS.

May 23. Between 3 and 4 o'clock in the afternoon, a fire was diſcovered in that beautiful edifice *Boſton* Church, which threatened its total deſtruction, but by the timely and judicious application of the engines, the fire was completely extinguiſhed in the ſpace of three hours. The accident happened by the careleſſneſs of a workman, who had lighted a fire upon the lead in the gutter of the roof, which ſo rapidly extended itſelf along the ſpars and beams, that the whole interior ſpace between the cieling and the roof was filled with ſuch a volume of ſmoke, as for a long time to deny all entrance; but, by the ſpirited exertions of the firemen, the water was at length conveyed to the very heart of the fire, and that elegant building was thereby ſaved. Meantime an engine was very ſucceſsfully employed within the church to extinguiſh the flames, as they appeared to ſpread along the ceiling.—Conſiderable damage has been done by this accident (it is ſuppoſed not to a leſs amount than 1000l.), but nothing equal to what might have been expected; indeed, about five o'clock, it was the general opinion that nothing could ſave the roof, as the lead began to melt and run. Fortunately the diſcovery was in the day-time,

and

and there was very little wind, or the church muſt have been a total ruin. Never were greater exertions uſed by all ranks and deſcriptions of perſons than on this occaſion; and it is but juſtice to ſay that the officers and ſoldiers quartered at Boſton, and every ſtranger there, felt a natural impulſe to aſſiſt in ſaving this pride and ornament of the town.

A woman who has for ſeveral years travelled the country as a pedlar, with four children, bare-footed and in rags, called on Mr. Kerridge, at *Stourbridge-Bay*, Cambridge, and begged permiſſion to lie in his barn, on account of illneſs, which was granted. On Friday *May* 27 ſhe died, when, on examining her baſkets and clothes, property was found to the amount of 800l.

May 29. This morning, at a quarter before 1 o'clock, a dreadful fire broke out in the houſe of Mr. Davis, No. 2, Union-row, *Limehiln*, Greenwich, which conſumed that and ſix horſes adjoining, beſides materially damaging two others, from the violence of the wind, and the ſcarcity of water, the flames were not got under till 4.

June 4. A fire-ball entered the houſe of John Hubbard, the White Bull, in *Eaſt Norton*, co. Leic. and did conſiderable damage; the chimney was thrown down, and many of the ſlates from the roof removed to a conſiderable diſtance, the windows were ſhattered to pieces, and the contents of the dairy and pantry thrown into one confuſed heap: the exploſion was tremendous, and a ſtrong ſmell of ſulphur remained for ſome time in every room in the houſe.

June 9. This evening, a very heavy ſtorm of thunder, lightning, and rain, took place at *Lewes*. It commenced about ſix o'clock, and continued with but little intermiſſion, until eight. The lightning, which emitted a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, was extremely vivid, and the thunder alarmingly awful, particularly one clap, which muſt have been very low and near to us, as it burſt forth before the flaſh that preceded it had well diſappeared. The rain fell in ſuch torrents, that it inundated the ſtreets, the roads, and loweſt apartments of many houſes; and near Rottingdean, it waſhed the mould from the corn-fields over the cliff, in quantities that actually blackened the ſea ſome diſtance from the ſhore. The lightning, it is ſaid, ſtruck the weather-cock upon the cupola of our Town-hall; which is not improbable, as one ſide of it exhibits a ſooty hue, as if diſcoloured by the fluid.

Domeſtic Occurrences.

Preſervation from Shipwreck.

The Committee appointed by the Royal Humane Society, for deciding on the various Eſſays, Models, &c. ſubmitted to their conſideration, for the Prevention of Shipwreck, and ſaving the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners, have lately ſubmitted to the publick the following reſolutions:

1. That, in the humble opinion of this Committee, if an act of the Legiſlature was paſſed, or a Reſolution of the principal Underwriters was entered into, againſt inſuring veſſels, unleſs upon the evidence of the maſter, or other competent perſon or perſons, it ſhould appear that the veſſel is properly equipped, particularly as to the hull, anchors, and cables, much miſchief at ſea might be prevented.

2. That, as ſhipwrecks moſt frequently happen on a lee ſhore, a communication of any kind with the land is very deſirable, and may, we apprehend, in moſt caſes, be effected:—That therefore the Committee humbly preſume to recommend to all owners of veſſels, to provide them with two or three large and well-conſtructed buoys, to be ſuſpended from the ſtern of the veſſel, with a conſiderable length of ſound Whale-line or rope, in order to be let go to procure a communication with the ſhore in caſe of diſaſter; and that, in their opinion, ſuch a proviſion will be of great ſervice, in caſe of any unfortunate individual falling overboard.

3. That, in order to facilitate the ſame object (the communication with the ſhore,) the Committee recommend to maſters of veſſels, to keep the empty water-caſks always tight, well bunged, and the bungs faſtened down with leather or tin, from which a raft may be occaſionally formed; or even a few attached to ropes drifted to the ſhore, in order to facilitate the ſaid communication.

4. That the Marine Spencer, invented by Mr. Spencer, of Bread-ſtreet, and the Collinet or Life Preſerver, invented by Mr. Collinet, of King-ſtreet, Portman-ſquare, appear to have great merit for their cheapneſs and convenience, and may be very inſtrumental in ſaving the lives of individuals in caſes of ſhipwreck.

5. That, in caſes of diſaſter or danger at ſea, the Committee earneſtly recommend to the maſters and crews of all veſſels ſo unfortunately circumſtanced, to endeavour to preſerve order and diſcipline, on which their own lives, and the ſafety of the ſhip, will eſſentially depend.

6. That this Committee recommend the conſtruction of the uſe of Life-boats on every part of the coaſt, where danger is to be apprehended.

On an impartial review of the ſeveral Eſſays and Models exhibited on this occaſion, the Committee are ſorry to obſerve, that the great object of the Premiums offered by the Society yet remain unaccompliſhed. They therefore have not awarded the firſt prize to any candidate.

The ſecond prize, a ſilver medal, they have

have adjudged to M. Georgeſt, chief engineer of bridges, &c. in the department of St. Aude, in France.

In lieu of the ſecond pecuniary premium, they have voted the ſame reward, viz. a Silver Medal, to Mr. Spencer, of Mead-ſtreet, for his invention of the Marine Spencer.

The third pecuniary premium to Mr. W. Prieſt, maſter of the band to the York Huſſars, for his recommendation of the uſe of Buoys attached to the ſterns of veſſels.

The Thanks of this Committee were voted to Lord Hennicker and Capt. Keith, for their obliging communications, which will be more particularly noticed in the Reports of the Society; and they are requeſted to continue their attention to this intereſting ſubject.

The Thanks of this Committee, with the ſame recommendation, were alſo voted to the following ingenious foreigners; viz. A Louſges, M. Wicken, M. Cauuiſſer, Verdier Nantz, M. Ch. Georgeſt, of Arcaſſonne. Read a letter from Mons Turpin, forwarded by Gen. Andreoſſi to the Earl of Stanford, Preſident, reſpecting an invention of his, "a Veſſel that will not ſink;" but, as it was accompanied neither with a plan nor model, it did not properly come under the notice of the Committee on this occaſion.

Reſolved unanimouſly, that the moſt reſpectful Thanks of this Committee be preſented to the Rev. Dr. GREGORY, for ſeveral years earneſt attention to the wiſhes of the Humane Society, as his advice, judgment, and impartial conduct, enabled the Committee, in the moſt deciſive manner, to confer their Honorary Premiums and Pecuniary Rewards, in proſecution of an object ſo truly laudable as the preſervation of the lives of ſhipwrecked mariners, &c. Honorary and pecuniary premiums offered by the Royal Humane Society, for eſſays or models relative to the following queſtions:

1. What are the beſt means of preventing Shipwreck?

2. The moſt probable means of keeping veſſels afloat, if they ſpring a leak, or are in extreme danger.

3. The moſt certain methods of conveying aſſiſtance from ſhore to veſſels in diſtreſs, and when boats dare not venture to their aid.

Honorary premiums, &c. to be kept open, and to be adjudged in March, 1806.

For the firſt in point of merit, an honorary Gold Medal. The ſecond, an honorary Silver Medal. Third, Ten Guineas. Fourth, Five Guineas. Fifth, Three Guineas.

Regulations.

1. The Models, Drawings, and Eſſays, to be tranſmitted to Dr. Hawes; with ſome device on the outſide; and, within, the name of the author.

2. The determination of their merits will be veſted in an appointed Committee, &c. and the Prizes adjudged as above.

3 The ſucceſsful eſſays will be publiſhed by the Society: the others returned to their reſpective authors.

Thurſday, June 9.

This evening, at 5 o'clock, a moſt ſingular phænomenon took place in Panton-ſtreet, Haymarket. The inhabitants were alarmed by a violent and a tremendous hail and ſhower ſtorm, which extended only to Oxendon-ſtreet, Whitcombe-ſtreet, Coventry-ſtreet, and the Haymarket, a ſpace not more than about 200 acres; the torrent from the heavens was ſo great, that it could only be compared to a wonderful caſcade from the brow of the moſt tremendous precipice for ſeven minutes, ſo that the cellars of all the inhabitants in Panton-ſtreet and Oxendon-ſtreet were filled with water. Aſtoniſhing to relate, in the midſt of this hurricane an electric cloud deſcended in the middle of the ſtreet, and fell in the centre of the coach-way, and ſunk in a great depth, without leaving a veſtige or any particle of matter, but formed a complete pit. The ſmell of brimſtone, for ſome conſiderable ſecond, was ſo ſtrong, that the inhabitants expected every minute to be ſuffocated. Mr. Madden, who keeps a publick-houſe near the ſpot, had water and beer butts thrown flat from the ſtillions, and no other damage whatever done.

Thurſday, June 16.

This evening, as Mr. Orrell, of Winſley-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet, with Mrs. Orrell, were paſſing in their chaiſe over Goulder's-green, on their way to Hendon, about half paſt 8, they were ſtopped by a ſingle highwayman, who produced a piſtol, and demanded their money. Mr. O. declared he would not be robbed; and after the highwaymen had uttered violent oaths and threats, and put his piſtol ſeveral times to the head of Mr. and Mrs. O. Mr. O jumped out of the chaiſe, and ſeizing the highwayman, nearly pulled him off his horſe, and laid hold of the piſtol; upon which the highwayman ſtruggled and ſpurred his horſe, and having extricated himſelf, galloped away towards Hampſtead. He afterwards ſtopped one of the Hampſtead ſtages near Red Lion-hill, in which were ſix paſſengers, with two men and the coachman outſide, and robbed them of upwards of 40l. He then coolly rode off. The robbery was committed in the preſence of ſeveral perſons paſſing on the road.

Wedneſday, June 22.

All the different Bidders for the Lottery, with the exception of Meſſrs. Biſh, Richardſon, and Branſcomb, having, on Monday, declared their intention of not altering the terms they gave in on that day, Mr. Biſh was the only Gentleman who waited upon

upon the Minister this morning, to offer an advance upon the former bidding, and his proposal was accepted. It makes an addition of 25,000 l. to the sum before offered, and a total profit to the public upon the Lottery of 352,333 l. 6s. 8d. the price being 15 l. 0s. 8d. a ticket. The number of tickets Mr. Bish bid upon was 70,000, but he is allowed to increase it to 80,000, upon which number he is to pay 13 l. 3s. 1d. and to divide 700,000 l. in prizes. There are to be three Lotteries. The first, to consist of 24,000 tickets, begins on the 5th of September; the second, to consist of 26,000 tickets, on the 2d of January; and the third, to consist of 30,000, on the 3d of April next.

Thursday, June 23.

The Duke of Bedford's marriage with Lady Georgiana Gordon, (p. 595) was this day solemnized at Fife House, Whitehall, where the Duchess of Gordon now resides. The ceremony was performed by the Duke of Bedford's private chaplain. The Duke of Gordon gave the Bride (his daughter) away; and Lady William Russel acted as bride-maid. The newly-married couple, immediately after the ceremony, about six o'clock, set off for Woburn Abbey, the seat of the Noble Duke, about 42 miles from town, where they are to pass the honey-moon. A most sumptuous entertainment was provided in the grand room on the ground floor, facing the river, at which the Duke and Duchess of Gordon presided. There were present, the Marquis of Huntley, the Marquis Cornwallis; Lords Brome and Alexander Gordon; Ladies Charlotte Lennox, Charlotte and Louisa Villiers; Mr. Mrs. and Miss Fordyce, &c. The Duke of Bedford was dressed in a plain but very elegant suit. Lady Georgiana Gordon, now Duchess of Bedford, was attired in a muslin dress of the finest fabric, trimmed with broad superb Mechlin lace as a flounce; the body of this elegant dress was entirely of lace; and the whole was simply beautiful, worn over a white sarsnet slip. The train was immensely long in both, and may be termed the *Georgiana Frock*. After the ceremony, and previous to her departure for Woburn, she wore an elegant fringed muslin peliffe, lined with sarsenet, and trimmed with lace of great value. The excessive rejoicing communicated to the servants and the whole neighbourhood. White favours and silver, with wine and cake, and merry faces, were to be seen every where.

Friday, June 24.

James Shawe, Esq. and Sir William Leighton, the two senior Aldermen who had not served the office, were this day elected Sheriffs of London and Middlesex for the year ensuing.

BILL of MORTALITY, from May 24, to June 28, 1803.

Christened.		Buried.		Between			Between		
Males 1049	1951	Males 800	1556	2 and 5	151		50 and 60	175	
Females 902		Females 756		5 and 10	53		60 and 70	116	
Whereof have died under two years old		385		10 and 20	44		70 and 80	83	
Peck Loaf 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.; 3s. 3d.				20 and 30	111		80 and 90	49	
Salt, 14s. per bushel; 3d. ¼ per pound.				30 and 40	181		90 and 100	5	
				40 and 50	200		100	0	

PRICES OF FLOUR, June 27:

Fine 48s. to 52s.—Seconds 44s. to 48s.—Fine Pollard 22s. to 24s.—Bran 10s. to 10s. 6d.

Return of Flour, June 11 to June 17, from the Cocket Office:

Total 9886 Sacks. Average 53s. 8d.¼ 0s. 10d. lower than the last Return.

OATMEAL, per Boll of 140lbs. Avoirdupois, Average 39s. 5d.

Average Price of SUGAR, computed from the Returns made in the Week ending June 22, 1803, is 48s. 5d.¼ per Cwt. exclusive of the Duty of Customs paid or payable thereon on the Importation thereof into Great Britain.

PRICE OF HOPS.

Kent Bags	6l. 0s. to 7l. 0s.		Kent Pockets	6l. 6s. to 8l. 0s.	
Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 6l. 15s.		Sussex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 7l. 10s.	
Essex Ditto	6l. 0s. to 6l. 10s.		Farnham Ditto	8l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.	

PRICE OF HAY AND STRAW, June 25:

St. James's—Hay	5l. 0s. 0d. to 7l. 0s. 0d.	Average	6l. 0s. 0d.	
Straw	2l. 2s. 0d. to 2l. 14s. 0d.	Average	2l. 8s. 0d.	
Whitechapel—Hay	4l. 4s. 0d. to 6l. 19s. 0s.	Average	5l. 12s. 0d.	
Clover	6l. 6s. 0d. to 7l. 7s. 0d.	Average	6l. 16s. 6d.	
Straw	1l. 16s. 0d. to 2l. 4s. 0d.	Average	2l. 0s. 0d.	

SMITHFIELD, June 27. To sink the offal—per stone of 8lb.

Beef	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Pork	4s. 4d. to 5s. 0d.
Mutton	5s. 4d. to 6s. 4d.	Lamb	6s. 0d. to 8s. 0d.
Veal	5s. 0d. to 6s. 0d.	Beasts 1800. Sheep and Lambs 9000.	

COALS, Newcastle 47s. 0d. Delivered 56s. 0d.—Sunderland 39s. 3d. Delivered 48s. 3d.

SOAP, Yellow, 78s. Mottled, 86s. Curd, 94s. CANDLES, 11s. 6d. Moulds 12s. 6d.

TALLOW, per stone, 8lb. St. James's 4s. 3d. Clare Market 4s. 4d. Whitechapel 4s. 4d.

April DRURY-LANE.
2. All in the Wrong—Blue Beard.
11. The Hero of the North—Love and Ma-
12. The Castle Spectre—Ditto. [gick.
13. The Way to Keep Him—Ditto.
14. The Country Girl—Ditto. [Wood.
15. Deaf and Dumb—The Children in the
16. *The Marriage Promise*—High Life Below
18. Ditto—Blue Beard. [Stairs.
19. Ditto—Of Age To morrow.
20. Ditto—A House to be Sold.
21. Ditto—Blue Beard.
22. Ditto—The Doctor and the Apothecary.
23. Ditto—Blue Beard.
25. Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
27. Ditto—Midas.
28. Ditto—A House to be Sold.
29. Ditto—Fortune's Frolick.
30. Ditto—Blue Beard.
May 2. The Haunted Tower—*Velogese, King of the Parthians; or, The Triumph of Constancy.*
3. The Marriage Promise—No Song No
4. The Stranger—Lodoiska. [Supper.
5. Marriage Promise—A House to be Sold.
6. As You Like It—Sylvester Daggerwood—
7. Marriage Promise—Lodoiska. [Rosina.
9. All in the Wrong—The Midnight Hour.
10. The Marriage Promise—Lodoiska.
11. She Wou'd and She Wou'd Not—Fal-
12. Pizarro—Midnight Hour. [staff's Wed-
13. The Siege of Belgrade—Citizen. [ding.
14. The Marriage Promise—Lodoiska.
16. Belles' Stratagem—*The Highland Lassie*—
17. Marriage Promise—Lodoiska. [Midas.
18. The Way to Keep Him—Blue Beard.
19. Hamlet—Of Age To-morrow.
20. The Provok'd Husband—Lodoiska.
21. Pizarro—The Wedding-Day.
23. The Winter's Tale—'Tis All a Farce—
24. The Stranger—The Old Maid. [Midas.
25. The Marriage Promise—Blue Beard.
26. Edw. the Black Prince—Mayor of Garrat.
27. *High Road to Marriage*—Maid of the Oaks.
30. Much Ado about Nothing—Love and Magick
31. The Marriage Promise—The Jew and the Doctor—Ditto.
June 1. A Bold Stroke for a Husband—Lo-
2. The Country Girl—Blue Beard. [doiska.
3. Love for Love—Rosina.
4. The Hero of the North—Deaf Lover.
6. The Road to Ruin—*The Black Knight; or, Perfidy Punished.*
7. The Stranger—The Devil to Pay.
8. All in the Wrong—The Purse—Black
9. The Rivals—Black Knight. [Knight.
10. Othello—Of Age To-morrow. [Bow.
11. The Confederacy—Two Strings to your
13. The Way to Keep Him—Rosina.
14. All in the Wrong—Fortune's Frolick.
15. Rule a Wife and Have a Wife—The Ship-

April COVENT-GARDEN. [wreck.
1. Tenth Grand Selection of Sacred Mu-
2. John Bull—A Divertisement. [sick.
11. Ditto—Ditto.
12. Ditto—The Irish Widow.
13. John Bull—The Deserter of Naples.
14. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
15. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
16. Ditto—The Intriguing Chambermaid.
18. Abroad and at Home—The Follies of a
19. John Bull—The Lying Valet. [Day.
20. The Man of the World—Comus.
21. John Bull—The Maid of the Mill.
22. Ditto—A Tale of Mystery.
23. Ditto—Ditto. [illegible] Ditto—Ditto.
26. Ditto—The Maid of the Mill.
27. Fontainbleau—The Prisoner at Large.
28. John Bull—The Flitch of Bacon.
29. Speed the Plough—*All's Fair in Love; or, A Match for the Lawyer.*
30. John Bull—The Deserter of Naples.
May 2. Ditto—High Life Below Stairs.
3. The Cabinet—Fairies' Revels.
4. *The Harper's Daughter*—A Tale of Mys-
5. John Bull—The Lying Valet. [tery.
6. Ditto—The Farmer.
7. Ditto—The Spoil'd Child.
9. The Heir-at-Law—The Review.
10. The Mask'd Friend—Hints for Painters—The Turnpike Gate.
11. John Bull—Paul and Virginia.
12. Speed the Plough—*A Tale of Terror; or, A Castle without a Spectre.*
13. King Richard the Third—The Liar.
14. John Bull—A Tale of Mystery.
16. Ditto—*The Fair Fugitives.*
17. The Haunted Tower—Honest Thieves.
18. The Duenna—My Grandmother.
19. John Bull—The Fair Fugitives.
20. King John—Paul and Virginia.
21. John Bull—A Tale of Mystery.
23. Ditto—The Devil to Pay.
24. The Man of the World—A Tale of
25. John Bull—Ditto. [Terror.
26. The Cabinet—Love à la Mode.
27. John Bull—A Tale of Terror.
30. Ditto—Perouse.
31. What a Blunder!—A Tale of Terror.
June 1. Alexander the Great—Lock and
2. John Bull—Perouse. [Key.
3. King John—A Tale of Mystery.
4. The Man of the World—Lying Valet.
6. The Poor Gentleman—Perouse.
7. Speed the Plough—British Fortitude—The Jew and the Doctor.
8. The Road to Ruin—The Poor Soldier.
9. John Bull—The Review.
10. The Stranger—A Tale of Mystery.
11. Family Quarrels—Ditto.
13. The Cabinet—Perouse.
14. Speed the Plough—The Irish Mimick.
15. The Poor Gentleman—Rosina.
16. John Bull—Perouse.
17. Wild Oats—A Tale of Mystery.
18. The Jealous Wife—The Highland Reel.
20. John Bull—Perouse.
21. The Cabinet—Irishman in London.
22. The Beggar's Opera—The Devil to Pay.
23. John Bull—The Lying Valet.
24. The Wonder—Rosina.
25. The Cabinet—The Jew and the Doctor.

GAZETTE PROMOTIONS.

Whitehall April 19. RICHARD Earl of Cavan, major-general of his Majeſty's forces, permitted to receive and wear the badge of the order of the Creſcent, tranſmitted to him by the Grand Seignior.

St. James's, May 4. William Earl of Mansfield, took the oaths on being appointed lord-lieutenant of the ſhire of Clackmannan, in N. Britain.—Col. Cha. Green, Wm. Bulkeley Hughes, eſq. and Francis Hartwell, eſq. knighted.

Whitehall, May 5. Joſeph Hawker, eſq. late Rouge Croix purſuivant of arms, appointed Richmond herald, *vice* Bigland.

Downing-ſtreet, May 9. Major-gen. David Douglas Wemyſs, to be commander of all his Majeſty's land forces ſerving in the iſland of Ceylon.

St. James's, May 23. Sir James Pulteney, bart. Lieut.-col. Francis Whitworth, Capt. Robert Bolton, of the royal navy, Rupert George, eſq. and Richard Hankey, eſq. knighted, as proxies to five of the Knights of the Bath at the late inſtallation.

Whitehall, May 24. Rev. Edward Bowyer Sparke, D. D. appointed dean of the cathedral church of Briſtol, *vice* Layard, dec.—Rev. Wm. Nelſon, D. D. appointed prebendary of the metropolitical church of Canterbury, *vice* Lynch, dec.

Whitehall, May 28. Rev. Howel Holland Edwards, M. A. appointed a prebendary of the collegiate church of St. Peter, Weſtminſter, *vice* Finch, dec.—Rev. Wm. Baker, LL B. preſented to the vicarage of Stonehouſe, co. Glouceſter.

St. James's, June 1. Right Hon. George Tierney, treaſurer of his Majeſty's navy, ſworn of his Majeſty's privy-council.

Whitehall, June 4. Henry Duke of Beaufort, confirmed in the barony of Bottetourt, and created Baron de Bottetourt.

Whitehall, June 14. Richard Brooke de Capell Brooke, of Great Oakley, co. Northampton, and of Abadoe and Roxborough, co. Cork, eſq.; Right Hon. John Stewart, of Athenree, co. Tyrone; and the Rev. James Stronger, M. A. of Tynan, co. Armagh, and of Thornhill, co. Dublin; created baronets of the United Kingdom.

Council office, Whitehall, June 17. George Earl of Dorcheſter, appointed lord-lieutenant of the county of Dorſet, *vice* Lord Rivers, dec. took the oaths thereupon.

War-office, June 18. His Royal Highneſs Prince Adolphus-Frederick, K. G. late lieutenant-general in the Hanoverian ſervice, appointed lieutenant-general in the army, by commiſſion dated Aug. 24, 1798.

ECCLESIASTICAL PREFERMENTS.

REV. Robert-Henry Wright, Itchen-Abbey R. in dioceſe of Winchester.

Rev. Thomas Penton, Mundeſley R. co Norfolk.

Rev. Nicholas Bull, Ickleton V. co. Cambridge.

Rev. Robert Pointer, M. A. rector of Southhoe, co. Huntingdon, to a prebendal ſtall in Lincoln cathedral.

Rev. Henry Haſted, M.A. Ickworth and Chedburgh RR. Suffolk, *vice* Knowles, dec.

Rev. John Rymer, M.A. vicar of Ruſkington, co. Lincoln, Littleham V. Devon.

Rev. Robert C. Caſwall, Yateley perpetual curacy, Hants, *vice* Richards, reſigned.

Rev. Robert Peat, D. D. Aſhley R. and Silverley and Kirtling VV. near Newmarket.

Rev. Daniel Dewar, M. A. Uppington living, Salop, *vice* Chapman, reſigned.

Rev. Richard Golding, M. A. Stoke Ferry R. Norfolk, *vice* Whiſton, dec.

Rev.—— Williams, Enderby cum Whetſtone R. *vice* Lorraine, reſigned.

Rev. Mr. Fry, elected chaplain to the Lock hoſpital, *vice* Scott, reſigned.

Rev. J. Lowe, of Wentworth, Tankerſley living, *vice* Dundas, reſigned.

Rev. John Colman, B. A. Eccles St. Mary next the Sea R. Norfolk.

Rev. John-Henry Michell, M.A. Buckland R. Herts, *vice* Akehurſt, dec.

Rev. Francis Lee, M. A. to be chaplain in ordinary to the Prince of Wales.

Hon. and Rev. Thomas Lawrence Dundas, M.A. Harpole R. co. Northampton.

Rev. James Coward, B. D. Bletchington R. co. Oxford, *vice* Bracken, dec.

Rev. Charles Eaton Plater, Whitſtaple curacy, Kent, *vice* Lardner, dec.

Rev. Fairfax Francklin, M.A. Watton V. and Attleborough R. both co. Norfolk.

Rev. John Francklin, M.A. Earſham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. George Barnwell, M.A. Mileham R. co. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Fyſhe Foord, Cowlam perpetual curacy, co. York.

Rev. Charles Dalton, M. A. Weſt Lavington V. Wilts.

Rev. Thomas Brooke Morris, M.A. Shelfanger R. Norfolk.

Rev. J. Forſter, M. A. Sandall Parva R. near Doncaſter.

Rev. James Way, M. A. Adwell R. in the dioceſe of Oxford.

Rev. Roger Freſton Howman, B. A. Shipmeadow R. Norfolk, *vice* Suckling, dec.

DISPENSATIONS.

REV. Allen Fielding, M. A. to hold St. Coſmas and Damien in the Blean V. together with St. Stephen V. both in the dioceſe of Canterbury, *vice* Gregory, dec.

Rev. William-Philip Menzies, to hold Frindſbury V. in the dioceſe of Rocheſter, with Sutton-Valence R. and the chapelry of Eaſt Sutton annexed, in the dioceſe of Canterbury.

Rev. Wm. Panchen, M. A. to hold St. Mary V. in Huntingdon, with Woodwalton R. co. Huntingdon.

Rev. Joſeph Hollis, to hold Cheſterton V. co. Oxford, with Shipton V. Hants.

P. 285, b. Louis-Henry-Edward, Cardinal of Rohan Gueſnene, ſon of Hercules Meriadac and of Louiſe Gabrielle de Rohan, was born Sept. 23, 1734. He was known from the cradle by the name of Prince Louis. He ſtudied, for ſome time, at the College du Pleſſis, with little diligence, yet with good ſucceſs. His affability, generoſity, and other winning qualities, endeared him to his fellow-ſtudents. But, with theſe amiable qualities, he had others highly dangerous to himſelf. His underſtanding was ſubject to an extreme facility of perſuaſion and reſolution. His temper was light, preſumptuous, and exceſſively credulous. It was even then to be feared that his very virtues might be abuſed to his own hurt; and, had it not been for the influence of a leſſon equally ſevere and ſalutary, the whole train of his life would only have unfolded thoſe qualities of character. He was deſtined for the profeſſion of a clergyman, not ſo much by choice, as on account of the great intereſt of his family to preſent him to the richeſt benefices. He ſtudied theology, in preparation for orders, at the ſeminary of St. Magloire. From that ſeminary he made occaſional hunting excurſions. He was at that time thought, by thoſe who knew him, to be at leaſt as fit for the military profeſſion as for the eccleſiaſtical. He was intended for the biſhoprick of Straſburg, which had become in ſome ſort a cuſtomary proviſion for the younger ſons of the Rohan family. In 1760, he was choſen co-adjutor to his uncle Conſtantine, his predeceſſor in that biſhoprick. He was conſecrated under the title of Biſhop of Canople In 1777 he became grand almoner to the King of France. He obtained a cardinal's hat in 1778. In 1779 he ſucceeded to the biſhoprick of Straſburg. He obtained, in 1780, the abbey of St. Waaſt. In the character of Adminiſtrator of the Affairs of the Hoſpital of the Quinze Vingts, he was involved in a diſpute with the Parliament. He prevailed then in this diſpute and in another, which gave to his name much celebrity. Never did any affair attract more general attention, or intereſt public curioſity more deeply, than that of the famous necklace. The hiſtory of that proceſs might be with great propriety intituled, "The Dangers of Bad Company; or, Credulity the Dupe of Intrigue;" a romantic tale, marvellous, yet true. On the day of the deciſion, ſome perſon ſaid to a friend of the Cardinal's that he had been declared *innocent*. "Innocent!" replied the other; "Call him *an innocent! (a ſimpleton.)*" From this æra begins the honourable part of his life; in the ſchool of adverſity he became at once a new man. During his trial he conducted himſelf with ſagacity, dignity, and courage. In his exile he diſtinguiſhed himſelf by truly Chriſtian meekneſs and reſignation. Upon his return to his dioceſe, he edified his people with good examples, and enlightened them with inſtructions worthy of one of the primitive biſhops. He was a member of the Conſtituent Aſſembly, and, in the progreſs of the revolution, more than gained in eſteem what he loſt in fortune. Attempts were uſed to excite his vengeance againſt the Court; but he had forgotten his wrongs, and would not debaſe himſelf by revenge. Retiring to his narrow territories beyond the Rhine, he became a beneficent father to thoſe children of misfortune who were driven thither by the ſame ſtorm that had wrecked himſelf. He died at Ettenheim on the evening of Feb. 17, 1803. Cardinal Rohan was in converſation lively, graceful, amuſing, but ſuperficial. He was generous from native feeling, and prodigal out of oſtentation. There was an air of grandeur and pride in his aſpect, from which one that had not before ſeen him would ſcarcely have expected that gracious politeneſs and that goodneſs into which he ſoftened in converſation. He was the moſt credulous of men, as is clear from the ſtory of the impoſtures with which he was duped by Caglioſtro.

Pp. 290, 291, Francis Egerton, the late Duke of Bridgwater, was born in the year 1736, and was the fifth ſon of Scroop, the firſt Duke of Bridgwater, by Lady Rachel Ruſſel. By the death of his brothers, he ſucceeded, on the demiſe of his father in 1748, to the title and eſtates. It is underſtood that his Grace, before he came of age, digeſted the plans which he afterwards proſecuted with ſuch ſucceſs, and proceeded to put them in execution as ſoon as he obtained poſſeſſion of his paternal inheritance. Among other eſtates, the Duke had one at Worſley, in Lancaſhire, rich in coal-mines; but, owing to the expence of land carriage, it was of inconſiderable value: deſirous, therefore, of working thoſe mines to greater advantage, he projected a canal from his eſtate at Worſley to the rich and flouriſhing town of Manchester. With this view he applied to the ingenious Mr. Brindley, who had previouſly manifeſted unuſual talents; and that artiſt, after ſurveying the ground, pronounced the execution of the work to be practicable. The Duke's next ſtep was to procure legiſlative authority for carrying his plans into effect: he accordingly cauſed a bill to be introduced into Parliament, in the year 1758-9, which met with uncommon oppoſition in its progreſs, though it ultimately paſſed both Houſes. Further powers, as well for the purpoſe of effecting the original deſign as for extending the line of navigation, being afterwards found neceſſary, application was again made to Parliament; and they were much more readily obtained than the former. The

canal

canal begins at Worſley Mill, about ſeven miles from Manchester, where his Grace cut a baſon capacious enough to hold all his boats and a body of water to ſerve as a reſervoir for his navigation. The canal enters a hill by a ſubterraneous paſſage of nearly a mile in length, that admits flat-bottomed boats, which are towed along by hand-rails to the coal-works: this paſſage afterwards divides into two; is in ſome places cut through the ſolid rock, in others arched with brick; and is provided with ſeveral air-funnels, cut to the top of the hill *. At the entrance, the arch is about ſix feet wide, and in ſome parts of ſufficient breadth to admit of boats paſſing each other. Five or ſix of thoſe boats, which carry ſeven tons each, are drawn by *one* horſe to Manchester. In other places, the canal is carried over public roads by means of arches; and, where the road is too high, it is gradually lowered, and riſes on the oppoſite ſide. But one of the moſt arduous works accompliſhed on this canal, is the aqueduct over the river Irwell, where the canal runs forty feet over the river, and where the barges are ſeen paſſing on the former, and the veſſels on the latter in full ſail under them. This aqueduct begins three miles from Worſley, and is carried for more than two hundred yards over a valley. When the works approached the river, ſeveral artiſts pronounced their completion impracticable, and one went ſo far as to call it "building a caſtle in the air." Had the Duke attended to theſe opinions, without doubt delivered by men of ſkill and penetration, he would have relinquiſhed his purpoſe: but his own ſagacity, and his confidence in the aſſurances of Mr. Brindley, determined him to perſevere; and the aqueduct over the river Irwell will, for ages, remain as a monument of the public ſpirit of his Grace the late Duke of Bridgewater, and of the rare abilities of the artiſt; while it may alſo read a ſalutary lecture on the imbecility of human judgment and human foreſight. This firſt work, having been completed in the year 1760, was opened in the preſence of the Duke, many of his friends, and a vaſt concourſe of people, with great ceremony, rejoicings, and exultation; and his Grace had the felicity to ſee the extraordinary man whom he had patronized ſucceed even beyond his expectations. But the Duke's deſigns were not confined to this canal: accordingly, after another application to Parliament, in the year 1762 he obtained powers (though not without great oppoſition) to extend the works from Longford Bridge to the river Merſey; and the ſucceſs of this undertaking furniſhes an additional proof of his Grace's judgment. The entire length from Worſley to Manchester is 29 miles: there is not any fall on the whole line, except at Runcorn, into the river Merſey, where there are locks which convey the boats down ninety-four feet into the river in a very ſhort ſpace of time. The whole was accompliſhed in about five years. Beſides the Duke's concern in the Worſley canal, he was a liberal promoter of that great work, the Grand Trunk Navigation, which extends from his own works at Preſton Brook to the river Trent, near Derby; and he was ever ready to aſſiſt, with his parliamentary influence, the furthering of any well-digeſted plan. As a ſenator, the late Duke of Bridgewater did not take an active part; and was not conſtant in his attendance on parliamentary functions. In 1762, however, his name is to be found in the diviſion, on a motion to withdraw the Britiſh troops from Germany; and, on the loſs of that motion, he joined in a proteſt. When the repeal of the American Stamp Act was agitated, his Grace was a ſtrong oppoſer of that meaſure; and in 1784, when a powerful intereſt was exerted to prevent Mr. Fox's India Bill from paſſing into a law, the Duke was active therein. His Grace was never married; and his celibacy is aſſerted to have been occaſioned (though we do not vouch for the fact) by a circumſtance which is ſaid to have occurred in early life. We underſtand it to be in ſubſtance as follows: The Duke being on a viſit at a friend's, who was on the eve of marriage, the lady to whom he was betrothed took a fancy to his Grace; and, forgetting her own dignity and her ſacred engagement to another, made an eaſy ſacrifice of her virtue to him. This occurrence is ſaid to have wrought ſo ſtrongly on his Grace's mind, as to have indelibly impreſſed on it an idea of general infidelity in the ſex, and to have determined him againſt ever entering the pales of matrimony. If this ſtatement be true, it affords a ſtriking inſtance of what is not very uncommon among men; namely, of a great and enlightened mind being led, by a peculiar incident, into a general concluſion; and, in this caſe, a concluſion which, for the honour of the fair part of our ſpecies, we truſt and believe, is equally unfounded in nature and experience, and no leſs libellous than unwarranted.

P. 485. b. Sir Robert Chambers, knt. was ſeveral years Chief Juſtice of the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal; and a man of too exalted merit to be paſſed with a ſlight or careleſs notice. He was born in 1737, at Newcaſtle on Tyne, the eldeſt ſon of Mr. Robert Chambers, a reſpectable attorney of that town. He was educated, as well as his brothers, at the ſchool of Mr. Moiſes in Newcaſtle, which

* It is not uncommon for travellers to viſit the ſides of the canal to ſatisfy their curioſity by entering the ſubterraneous paſſages.

which had alſo the honour of training his younger friends, Sir William Scott, and the preſent Lord Chancellor; whoſe attachment to him, thus commenced almoſt in infancy, was continued not only without abatement, but with much increaſe, to the very end of his life. Mr. Chambers, and the Scotts afterwards, went to Oxford without any other preparation than was afforded by this Newcaſtle ſchool. He went alſo at an early age, but his abilities ſoon rendered him conſpicuous; and in July 1754 he was choſen an exhibitioner of Lincoln college. He afterwards became a Fellow of Univerſity college, where he was again united with the Scotts, and with other eminent men, among whom it may ſuffice to mention Mr. Plumer, now King's counſel, and the late Sir William Jones. In January 1762, Mr. Chambers was elected, by the Univerſity, Vinerian Profeſſor of the Laws of England; a public teſtimony to his abilities, of the ſtrongeſt and moſt unequivocal nature. In 1766, the Earl of Lichfield, then Chancellor of Oxford, gave him the appointment of Principal of New Inn Hall; which office, as it required no reſidence or attendance, he continued to hold through life. He was now advancing honourably in the practice of the law, and was employed in many remarkable cauſes, in which his profeſſional abilities were evinced. About the ſame period, and probably by the ſame means, he attracted the notice and laſting friendſhip of the ableſt men of the time, many of whoſe names have ſince been abſorbed in well-earned titles of nobility. We may mention the Earls Bathurſt, Mansfield, Liverpool, and Roſſlyn, Lords Aſhburton, Thurlow, Auckland, and Alvanley; to which liſt we may add the names of Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, Garrick, and others of that claſs, whoſe judgment of mankind was as accurate as their own talents were conſpicuous. At Oxford alſo he enjoyed the intimacy of Thurlow, afterwards Biſhop of Durham: and his Vinerian Lectures were attended by many pupils, who have ſince done honour to the profeſſion of the law, or to other public ſituations. It is a ſtrong proof that his knowledge and talents were highly eſtimated at an early period, that in 1768 he was offered the appointment of Attorney-general in Jamaica; this however, from various conſiderations, he thought proper to decline. His age was then only 31. From this time he continued the career of his profeſſion, and of his academical labours, till, in 1773, another ſituation of public truſt and honour was propoſed to him, which he was more eaſily induced to accept. This was the appointment of Second Judge in the Supreme Court of Judicature in Bengal, then firſt eſtabliſhed; Mr. Lupey, afterwards Sir Elijah, being Chief Juſtice. On this occaſion, the eſteem and regard of the Univerſity of Oxford for their Vinerian Profeſſor was fully evinced; the Convocation allowing three years for the chance of his return, from ill health or any other cauſe; during which interval his office was held for him, and his lectures read by a deputy. In India Mr. Chambers had a younger brother, Mr. William Chambers, well deſerving of his affection, and afterwards highly diſtinguiſhed for his unrivalled knowledge of the Malabar language, and other dialects of Hindoſtan; and the proſpect of being reunited to this valuable relation certainly was not forgotten among the attractions of this new offer. Immediately before his departure for the Eaſt Indies, Mr. Chambers married Miſs Wilton, the only daughter of the celebrated and now venerable Statuary of that name: and his mother, Mrs. Chambers, a woman of uncommon virtues, talents, and accompliſhments, undertook the voyage with them, and continued an inmate in their family till her death, which happened in 1782. They ſailed for India in April 1774, and, the climate not proving unfriendly, the Vinerian profeſſorſhip was in due time reſigned. The honour of knighthood was not conferred at the time of his appointment, but, within four years after, was ſent out to him, unſolicited, as an expreſs mark of Royal approbation. How well his original nomination, and his ſubſequent advancement to the office of Chief Juſtice, were deſerved, it is not neceſſary here to demonſtrate. They who acted with him, or were preſent in any arduous diſcuſſions, can bear witneſs how often his mild but convincing arguments contributed moſt eſſentially to the public ſervice. Without taking any violent part in any contentions of politicks, Sir R. C. was ſteady in purſuing the courſe which his mature judgment approved; and, in all the ſtruggles that aroſe, no opponent ever ventured to inſinuate a doubt of his integrity. The unfortunate loſs of the Groſvenor East Indiaman, in the year 1782, is but too well remembered by many families. In this public calamity, the private ſhare of Sir R. C. was diſproportionately heavy. He loſt his eldeſt ſon, a promiſing youth, then going to England for education; and the uncertain circumſtances of the caſe left to imagination the moſt dreadful materials for conjecture. In this, as in every other ſituation, in proportion to the exigence, the firm and truly Chriſtian piety of Sir R. C. afforded a great example; and he appeared a worthy ſon of that excellent national church, which, on ſome occaſions, he had ſtrenuouſly defended while he was an advocate. On the reſignation of Sir E. Impey, in 1791, Sir R. C. was advanced to the office of Chief Juſtice: and in 1797 he became

Preſiden

Preſident of the Aſiatic Society. At length, after having remained in India 25 years, he alſo obtained permiſſion to reſign, and was ſucceeded by Sir John Anſtruther. He returned to England in 1799, to enjoy his well-deſerved leiſure, and the ſociety of his remaining friends; but, alas! not to feel the bleſſing of good health. His conſtitution, being delicate, had probably been ſupported by the warmth of India; and he manifeſtly ſhrunk under the rigour of that Northern climate, from which he had been ſo long removed. In the Autumn of 1802, his lungs were ſo much affected, that he was adviſed to winter in the milder air of France, and was to have proceeded to the Southern provinces; but the ſeaſon was then too far advanced, and he remained at Paris, where, after a partial recovery, he had an attack of a paralytic nature, and died May 9, 1803. The body was brought to England by his widow, and on the 23d of the ſame month was interred in the Temple church. Sir R. had been a bencher of the Middle Temple, and his funeral was attended by a conſiderable number of that ſociety, and a reſpectable ſelection of private friends. Sir Robert Chambers had that love for books which naturally ariſes from a ſound education, and early habits of ſtudy. His collection therefore was conſiderable, and his knowledge proportionably extenſive. Even at the cloſe of his life, of which ſo large a part had been engaged in the practice or adminiſtration of the laws, he had not loſt his academical accompliſhments; and a Latin Epitaph on his friend Sir W. Jones, inſcribed by Flaxman on a monument erected at Oxford in 1803, may teſtify, that the cares of the Judge had not obliterated the ſtudies of the Profeſſor. His collection of Oriental books was particularly valuable. That his fortune, after ſo long continuance in office, was extremely moderate, muſt be conſidered as an important topick of his praiſe, as it was occaſioned by his ſtrict integrity and extenſive bounty. He received no preſents, and he gave abundant charities. On his reſignation, therefore, he could not attempt to decline the penſion which Parliament has now aſſigned to the Judges of India, after a much leſs period of ſervice. This conciſe memorial of a man, who deſerved ſo much more celebration, will at leaſt preſerve ſome facts, and atteſt ſome truths, which, in the conſtant ſucceſſion of human events, might otherwiſe paſs too haſtily from obſervation. An excellent portrait of Sir R. C. in a groupe of the literary friends, Johnſon, Burke, Goldſmith, Beattie, Baretti, &c. was painted by Sir Joſhua Reynolds for Mr. Thrale's ſtudy at Streatham: but a picture by Mr. Home, painted at Calcutta a ſhort time before his return, in which he is repreſented in his Judge's robes, preſerves an animated and accurate likeneſs of him, which is, to his friends and relatives, invaluable.

Births.

April 27. At the Government-houſe at Dominica, Mrs. Prevoſt, a daugh.

Lately, the lady of the Right Hon. Maurice Fitzgerald, knt. of Kerry, a ſon and heir.

In Lanſdown-place, Bath, the lady of Rear-admiral Sir Charles-Henry Knowles, bart. a ſon.

The wife of John R. Whiteſoord, eſq. of St. Alban's-ſtreet, a daughter.

In Great Cumberland-place, the wife of Wm. Holland, eſq. a ſon.

In Upper Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of Michael Furlonge, eſq. a ſon.

May 24. In New Cavendiſh-ſtreet, the lady of Sir Jn. Murray, bart. a ſon and heir.

26. At Ball's-park, the Hon. Mrs. Boyle, a daughter.

27. In Devonſhire-ſquare, the wife of Iſaac Minet, eſq. a ſon.

29. In Newman-ſtreet, the wife of Wm. Rough, eſq. a ſtill-born daughter.

30. At Mount Browne, co. Mayo, Ireland, the lady of Rt. Hon. Dennis Browne, a ſon.

31. In Portman-ſquare, the wife of Matthew Montague, eſq. a daughter.

June... Mary Robinſon, the unfortunate Beauty of Buttermere, a ſtill-born child.

June 4. At Cuſworth, co. York, the wife of W. Wrightſon, eſq. a ſon.

5. At his ſeat in Lincolnſhire, the lady of Sir Thomas Whichcote, bart. a daughter.

8. In Lower Brook-ſtreet, Lady Henry Stuart, a ſon and heir.

9. In Glouceſter-place, the lady of Vice-admiral Sir John Orde, bart. a ſon.

10. At Walthamſtow, Eſſex, the wife of B. Read, eſq. a daughter.

Mrs. Jn. Schneider, of Finſbury-ſqu. a ſon.

11. In Lincoln's-inn-fields, the wife of G. B. Tyndall, eſq. a daughter.

12. At Troſton-hall, near Bury, Suffolk, Sarah the wife of Capel Loft, eſq. a daughter; baptiſed, on the 16th, Sarah-Capel.

In Tilney-ſtr. Lady Mary Myers, a ſon.

13. In Guildford-ſtreet, the wife of Jas. Mackintoſh, eſq. a daughter.

14. The wife of John Henderſon, eſq. of the Abbey-houſe, Cherſey, Surrey, a ſon.

The wife of Thomas Jones, a journeyman lace-weaver, of Langley-ſtreet, Long Acre, two daughters and a ſon; all, with the mother, likely to do well.

16. In South Audley-ſtreet, the Counteſs of Albemarle, a daughter.

In Weymouth-ſtreet, the wife of George Sulivan Marten, eſq. a ſon.

18. At Sundorne, co. Salop, the wife of John Corbet, eſq. a daughter.

19. Mrs. H. Siddons, of Covent-garden theatre, a daughter.

21. In Bedford-ſquare, the wife of Robert Dallas, eſq. a daughter.

22. In

22. In Upper Harley-ſtreet, the wife of Lee Steere, eſq. a ſon and heir.

23. In Brunſwick-ſquare, the wife of James Daniel, eſq. a ſon.

24. The wife of John Baker, eſq. of St. George's-row, Hyde-park, a ſon.

In Hill-ſtreet, Lady Morpeth, a daughter.

26. At Winchester-houſe, Chelſea, the lady of Hon. and Rev. Tho. de Grey, a dau.

MARRIAGES.

May 31. AT St. Mary-la-Bonne church, by the Biſhop of St. Aſaph, the Rev. George Stanley Faber, B. D. fellow of Lincoln college, Oxf. to Miſs Scott Waring, dau. of John Scott W. eſq. of Ince, co Cheſter.

June 1. At Exeter, Mr. Street, ſurgeon, of Chumleigh, to the third daughter of Mr. Snelling, ſurgeon, of Exeter.

2. At North Cray, Francis Bedwell, eſq. to Miſs Sarah Percival.

3 Lieut. R. Cummins, of the royal marines, to the third daughter of the Rev. Jas. Mapowder, late of Brentwood, Eſſex.

4. At St. John the Evangeliſt's, Weſtminſter, John Boote, eſq ſurgeon, of Theobald's-road, to Miſs Grindley, eldeſt daughter of John G. eſq. of Marſham-ſtr. Weſtm.

Hon. and Rev. John Blackwood, to the widow of Col. Brice, of the Coldſtream gds.

6. At St. George's, Hanover-ſqu. by the Biſhop of Durham, Ld. Redeſdale, lord high chancellor of Ireland, to Lady Fra. Perceval.

7. Hon. and Rev. W. Capel, fourth ſon of the late Earl of Eſſex, to Miſs Salter, only child of T. S. eſq. of Rickmanſworth, Herts.

8. Lieut.-col. Maitland, of the firſt reg. of guards, to the 2d daughter of Lady Crofton.

9. T. F. Egerton, eſq. of Chollerton, co. Wilts, to the eldeſt daught. of the late Wm. Wyndham, eſq. of Denton, in ſame county.

10. At Ealing, Rev. W. Penny, of Heckfield, to Mrs. Ford, only daughter of Solomon Fell, eſq. of Drayton-green, Middleſex.

11. At St. George's, Bloomſbury, John Scott, eſq. to Mrs. Ernſt.

12. Matthew Beachcroft, eſq. lieutenant-colonel of the light horſe volunteers of London and Weſtminſter, to Miſs Seward, of New Millman-ſtreet.

13. Capt. Cheſeyhre, R. N. to Miſs Sandys, of St. Martin's, near Canterbury.

14. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Capt. Langford, R. N. to Miſs Ramſbottom, of Windſor.

15. Rev. Wm. Antrobus, rector of Acton, Middleſex, to Miſs Bowles, daughter of the late Rev. Mr. B.

16. Mr. Charles-Philip Galabin, of Ingram-court, Fenchurch-ſtreet, printer, to Miſs Lucy Henington, of Uxbridge.

18. At Totenham, Henry Cadwallader Adams, eſq. of Anſty-hall, co. Warwick, to the eldeſt daughter of Sir Wm. Curtis, bart. of Culland's-grove, Southgate, Middleſex, M. P. and alderman of London.

20. At St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, Thomas Fowler, eſq. to Mrs. Lowe.

21. Lieut.-col. Peacocke, eldeſt ſon of Sir Joſeph P. bart. to the eldeſt dau. of John Morris, eſq. of Claremont, co. Glamorgan.

23. By ſpecial licence, at Fife-houſe, Whitehall, his Grace John Duke of Bedford, to Lady Georgiana Gordon, fifth and youngeſt daughter of the Duke of Gordon.

26. Col. Francis Thomas Hammond, of St. James's-ſquare, to Miſs King, daugh. of Adm. Sir Rd. K. bart. of Devonſhire-place.

DEATHS.

1802. *Sept.* 25. ON board the Aſia East Indiaman, on his return from the China expedition, between the iſland of Macoa and Bengal, Dr. Thomas Moffatt, in the Company's ſervice, and late in the royal navy.

1803. *Jan.* 28. At Yalding, Kent, in his 84th year, Mr. T. Trice.

Feb. 28. At Demerara, in the Weſt Indies, in his 24th year, Mr. Richard Rickman, late of Lewes, Suſſex.

March .... At Goſport, aged 56, Mrs. Bentley, wife of Mr. William B. late of Haſlar hoſpital.

8. At Aſh, near Sandwich, in his 65th year, Mr. Joſeph Child, butcher, a man much reſpected.

20. At Woolwich, Kent, in his 80th year, Mr. Samuel Hardin, farmer and gardener; a man who was the founder of his own fortune, which he acquired by the beſt means, by purſuing honeſt principles, by induſtry, temperance, and prudence, which gained him the eſteem of all who knew him. The poor never aſked him for help in vain; reſpectful to his ſuperiors in rank, chearful with his equals, kind and benevolent to his inferiors, and affable to all; mild in temper, and moderate in principles, but warm in his affections, and vigorous in underſtanding. He filled the different relations of life with credit to himſelf and advantage to others: one of thoſe ſteady, ſober, and thinking individuals, whoſe regular and honeſt efforts to improve the condition of themſelves and families increaſe the common ſtock of wealth and comfort, and make his country what it is, the envy and the wonder of ſurrounding nations. For his country he had a ſtrong attachment, of which the following is an inſtance: "From his Grace the Maſter-general and Board of Ordnance to Mr. Samuel Hardin: As an acknowledgment, from them, of his civility and readineſs to accommodate the Royal Regiment of Artillery with the uſe of his fields, for his Majeſty's review of that corps, on the 9th day of July, 1783, and in conſequence of his having refuſed to accept of any recompence for the damage his property unavoidably ſuſtained on that occaſion." Such is the inſcription on a ſilver medal, with the Ordnance arms, which was preſented by the Duke of Richmond

to

to Mr. Hardin, as a teſtimony of eſteem for him, who has left ſo fair a fame behind him. His remains were interred in the family-vault at Woolwich, attended by his relations and two very old friends, J. Martin and J. Juggins, eſqrs. The pall was ſupported from the hearſe to the church by ſix of his old ſervants, each of whom had been more than 30 years in his ſervice.

April 20. On board the Company's outward-bound ſhip, the Lady Caſtlereagh, Col. Wm. Vanas, of the 4th Bengal inf.

24. At St. Peterſburg, Madame Roſe Didelot, a celebrated and much-admired performer at the Opera-houſe, &c.

27. At his ſeat of Caſtletown, in Ireland, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, one of his Majeſty's moſt honourable privy-counſellors, and 40 years repreſentative for the county of Londonderry. This celebrated Senator was great nephew of the Right Hon. Wm. Conolly, ſpeaker of the Houſe of Commons, and one of the lords juſtices of Ireland; and married, Dec. 30, 1758, the Lady Louiſa-Auguſta Lenox, daughter of Charles Duke of Richmond, whoſe virtues will be long remembered in Ireland, but by whom he had no iſſue. His father, the late Right Hon. Wm. Conolly, of Caſtletown, in Ireland, and Stratton-hall, co. Stafford, married the Lady Anne Wentworth, eldeſt daughter of William Earl of Strafford, and had iſſue one ſon, Thomas, the ſubject of this article, who, on the death of the laſt Earl of Strafford, ſucceeded to large property in England, and ſeveral daughters, viz. 1. Catherine, Counteſs of Roſs, who died without iſſue by her huſband, Ralph Earl of Roſs; 2. Frances, Viſcounteſs Howe, married Sir William Howe, K. B. now Viſcount Howe, to which title he ſucceeded on the death of his brother, Richard Earl Howe, but has no iſſue; 3. Caroline, Counteſs of Buckinghamſhire, who married, in 1770, John, the ſecond Earl of Buckinghamſhire, and had iſſue an only daughter, the Lady Amelia Hobart, who married, in 1794, Robert Viſcount Caſtlereagh, ſon of Robert Earl of Londonderry, in Ireland; 4. Anne, married George Byng, eſq. of the noble family of Torrington, and has iſſue George Byng, M. P. for Middleſex, who, by the laſt will of his uncle, the Right Hon. Thomas Conolly, ſucceeds to the large eſtates of the Conollies in Ireland, and the magnificent ſeat at Caſtletown.

30. At her father's ſeat, The Priory, near Stanmore, co. Middleſex, in her 22d year, after a ſhort illneſs of an inflammation of the membrane which lines the wind-pipe, and which very ſuddenly produced ſuffocation, Lady Harriet Hamilton, eldeſt daughter of the Marquis of Abercorn. She was to have been married to the Marquis of Waterford in a few days; the articles were drawn up, and the liveries made. Poſſeſſed of every requiſite to render her beloved by the Noble Lord to whom ſhe was betrothed; her perſon was beautiful, but her mental qualifications were even ſuperior; endowed with a good underſtanding, ſhe had devoted her time to continued acts of benevolence. The funeral of this deſervedly-lamented young lady took place at 8 o'clock in the morning of May 6; walking from the Priory to Stanmore church, in the following proceſſion: The coffin being brought out into the hall, it was carried through the park by 18 labourers, preceded by 12 livery ſervants, two and two, with black crape round their arms, and white hatbands; the Marquis of Waterford's two brothers were the chief mourners; they were followed by the Rev. Mr. Hawley, the Marquis of Abercorn's chaplain, and Mr. Chauval, the miniſter of the pariſh: next appeared all the upper ſervants of the family, dreſſed in mourning; and 30 female charity-children, from the age of 6 to 12, dreſſed all in white, cloſed the proceſſion. When the corpſe reached the church, it was met by ſeveral of the inhabitants, to ſhew reſpect to the memory of their departed benefactreſs. After the uſual ceremonies were over, the coffin was carried to the family-vault, wherein lies interred the mother of the deceaſed. Some time elapſed before it could be placed in the vault; the entrance being ſo narrow that it was found expedient to pull down the wall; and the aperture was cloſed up immediately after the remains were depoſited; and all was over before the Marquis and the ſiſters of the deceaſed had riſen. The children who attended the funeral were brought up at a ſchool at Harrow, built and endowed by Lady Harriet, where they were taught reading, and all kinds of uſeful work, and cloathed twice a year, ſolely at her expence.

May . . . At his ſeat at Hardingham, co. Norfolk, Sir Archibald Dickſon, bart. (ſo created Sept. 21, 1802), admiral of the Blue, and commander in chief of the North Sea fleet after the reſignation of Ld. Duncan, during the laſt war. He has left his young widow amply provided for.

May 1. At her houſe in Upper Seymour-ſtreet, Lady M. Melbourne.—At the ſame hour alſo, at her houſe in Park-ſtreet, Groſvenor-ſquare, Mrs. E. Harvey, many years the intimate friend of Lady Melbourne. By the death of Mrs. H. the poor have loſt a ſincere and uſeful friend. By her will ſhe has bequeathed 300l. to her man-ſervant, 200l. to her favourite maid, and to all her other domeſticks in the ſame proportion. A poor beggar-woman, whom ſhe daily relieved with a ſhilling a day, has now a ſettled annuity of 10l. for life. Her remains were interred in Groſvenor chapel, South Audley-ſtreet.

At his ſeat at Colby, near Lincoln, in his

74th year, Benjamin Bromhead, eſq. late lieutenant-colonel in the Royal South Lincoln militia, and, during 36 years, an acting magiſtrate for the diviſions of Kelteven and Lindſey.

2. At Darn-hall, Sir Geo. Home, bart. of Blackadder, in Scotland, vice-admiral of the Blue.

Suddenly, at Mawgan, near Helſton, in Cornwall, after preaching twice, and adminiſtering the Sacrament, in the courſe of the preceding day, the Rev. Jn. Farnham, vicar of Trenglos, near Launceſton. He went to bed in health; about two in the morning rang his bell, and, when the maid came to him, ſaid he was dying. She attempted to raiſe his head from the pillow, and he expired inſtantly.

3. After a lingering illneſs, at Breage, near Helſton, in Cornwall, the Rev. Edward Marſhall, vicar of that pariſh and St. Eval, and a juſtice of peace for the county. Breage, alias St Breague and Broke, having two daughter-churches, Crantyn and Gunwallo Wynnaton, is worth 700l. per annum, and is in the gift of the Crown; but the patronage of St. Eval belongs to the Biſhop of Exeter.

Of a frenzy-fever, aged 40, Mr. John Jukes, of Coaking, in Weſt Stower, leaving a widow and four young children.

Aged 66, the wife of Mr. G. Mitchinſon, of the Spread Eagle inn at Hull.

Aged 80, Mrs. Lowe, mother of Mr. Alderman L. of Stamford, co. Lincoln.

At Lymington, in Hampſhire, the wife of James Allen, eſq.

Mr. Pearſon, of Clapton, late a ſolicitor in Baſinghall-ſtreet.

Mr. Charles Fither, ſixth mate of the Alfred Eaſt Indiaman, ſon of Mr. Robert F. ſolicitor, of Bell-ſquare, Foſter lane.

The wife of Mr. Woodham, muſick-paper-manufacturer, Brydges-ſtreet.

4. After a long illneſs, the Rev. William Thompſon, rector of Colwick and Weſt Bridgeford, co. Nottingham, and ſeveral years in the commiſſion of the peace.

At Little Wilbraham, aged 81, Mrs. Butts, mother of the Rev. Wm. B. rector of that pariſh. She was the widow of the Rev. Dudley Butts, formerly of Queen's college, Cambridge, and vicar of Ludham and Potter-Heigham, Norfolk.

At Cambridge, aged 73, Mrs Cory, mother of Mrs. Robinſon, of that place.

At his houſe on Stockwell common, Surrey, aged 30, John Saliſbury Hoare, eſq. late of Honduras.

In John-ſtreet, Weſtminſter, Mr. Vigne, a meſſenger to the Board of Controul.

At the Golden Croſs, Charing-croſs, Mr. G. Ralſton. Having lived there about a fortnight, he hung himſelf this morning to the bed-poſt. He held a lucrative place in the Navy-office, but had been deranged for ſome time, in low ſpirits, complaining of the unkind treatment of his relations. The waiter and others at the inn ſufficiently proved his inſanity to the coroner's inqueſt, which had been very remarkable the day before he deſtroyed himſelf, and had for ſeveral years been evidently accumulating.

5. At Heath-lane lodge, Twickenham, of a decline, Mr. Iſaac Swinſon, jun.

At Ipſwich, Samuel Reeve, eſq. vice-admiral of the White. He went out in the forenoon in a ſingle-horſe-chaiſe, on a viſit to Sir Robert Harland, accompanied by a ſervant, who ſat in the chaiſe. The horſe became unmanageable, ran the chaiſe againſt a bank, and both were thrown out; the Admiral's neck was diſlocated, and he inſtantly expired.

In Bond-ſtreet, Mr. John Hayward, 40 years a keeper of hackney-coaches.

At Hemmington, in his 59th year, Thomas Bentley, gent.

In her 72d year, the relict of Richard Whitby, eſq. of Derby.

At Melton Mowbray, in her 81ſt year, the relict of Mr. W. Borhage, mercer, &c.

6. At Newmarket, in an advanced age, Mr. James Larkin, formerly a groom and jockey, and father of Mrs. Chambers, of the Bull inn there.

At Briſtol Hot-wells, the wife of James Ferguſſon, eſq. major of the Ayrſhire militia, youngeſt daughter of the late Sir David Dalrymple, of Hales, bart. one of the lords of ſeſſion and juſticiary in Scotland.

7. At Stratfield Say, Hants, aged 83, George Pitt, Lord Rivers, a lord of his Majeſty's bed-chamber, and lord-lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of the county of Dorſet, in which he is ſucceeded by Lord Dorcheſter. The peerage deſcends, in the preſent inſtance, to his only ſon, the Hon. George Pitt, who many years repreſented the county of Dorſet in parliament, but had latterly retired from public life, and, contingently, devolves to the male-iſſue of Peter Beckford, eſq of Stapleton, in Dorſetſhire, this Lordſhip's ſon-in-law. His remains were interred, with great funeral pomp, in the family-vault at Stratfield Say.

Lancelot Iveſon, eſq. of Blackbank-houſe, near Leeds.

8. At Oxford, aged 75, Charles Haldon, ſen. printer, who had for ſome years enjoyed, from the Stationers Company, one of the penſions for decayed printers, agreeably to the will of the late Mr. Bowyer.

Mr. J. Coltman, of the New-work, Leiceſter; a man of ſingular integrity and uprightneſs, to whoſe perſevering efforts Leiceſter is in ſome meaſure indebted for its improved navigation.

At his houſe in George-ſtreet, Sculcoates, co. York, aged 74, Philip Green, eſq. an eminent ſhip-owner, uncle to John Staniforth, eſq. M. P. for Hull.

The

The widow of the late Mr. Deſhons, of Threadneedle-ſtreet.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. Tho. Linning, pre cher of the Goſpel, ſon of the late Rev Tho. L. miniſter of Leſmahagow.

9 At Le-, near Gainſborough, the wife of the Rev. Mr. Hutton.

At Slebech-hall, co. Pembroke, the relict of the Rev. Edw. Philips, of Lampeter.

10 After a few days illneſs, Lieut.-col. George Smith, of the 5th infantry, on the Madras eſtabliſhment.

Mr. Sparkes, ſurgeon, of Moretonhampſtead, Devon.

11. At Aſhby-de-la Zouch, co. Leiceſter, aged 41, Mr. John Kirkland, youngeſt ſon of the late Dr. K. of that place.

At Rocheſter, the widow of James Muſfat, eſq. in the E. India Company's ſervice.

13 In her 58th year, Mrs. Crawford, of Hoxton-ſquare.

In Gore ſtreet, the wife of Jn. Bell, eſq. barriſter at law.

14. At Gloucester, the wife of the Rev. Charles Sandiford.

15. At North Down, near Crewkherne, aged 84, Mrs. Draper.

At Chicheſter, Mr. Targett, organiſt of the cathedral, and maſter of the choriſters.

At Benthorpe, near Doncaſter, aged 27, Richard Stenton, eſq. of Southwell, Notts, late a captain in the York Fencibles.

At Long Buckby, co. Northampton, in her 103d year, Mrs. Swinſen, mother of the late Mr. S. ſurgeon there.

16. Aged 54, Mr. George Hayne, of Exeter, a member of that cathedral 48 years, and organiſt of St. Mary Major 48.

At Roſant, the Rev. Dr. Bethune. Independent of his private connexions, the loſs of this gentleman will be ſeverely felt in the county of Suſſex, where he was an active and intelligent magiſtrate, and a warm friend to agriculture and national improvement in general.

17. On Great Tower-hill, aged about 60, John Raſhleigh, eſq. of Pencuite, in Cornwall, firſt commiſſioner of the Sixpenny Receiver's office, brother of Philip R. eſq. late M. P. for Fowey, and father of the wife of Holt White, eſq.

The wife of Mr. Kent, of Pulley-green, Egham.

19. In her 54th year, the wife of Mr. Charles Turner, of the Robinhood tavern at Clapton, Hackney.

At Warmwell, after a few hours illneſs, Mr. E. Rickards, attorney at law in London, whence he came, five weeks before, to attend his father's funeral.

At Leiceſter, the eldeſt daughter of Mr. Peake, ſurgeon.

Fond dead beſide a chair in which ſhe had been ſitting the previous evening, Mrs. Harvey, a maiden lady, of Retford.

At Exmouth, Devon, in her 74th year, Mrs. Harriet Stone, relict of the Rev. G. Stone, D. D. archdeacon of Meath.

20. Depoſited in the family vault within the pariſh-church of Leverington, the remains of Walker Swaine, gent (eldeſt ſon of Spelman S. eſq.) of Walpole St. Peter, Norfolk. The funeral was very ſolemn.

At Eaſt Knoyle, Wilts, in his 83d year, James Still, eſq.

21. In London, aged 59, Herbert Gwynn Browne, eſq. of Inſley park, Northampt.

In his 63d year, Rev. Mr. Twells, rector of Caſton and Rockland All Saints, Norf.

At Stockwith, near Gainſborough, aged 35, Joſeph Hickſon, eſq. ſhip-owner, &c.

At Thringſton, co. Leiceſter, in his 92d year, Mr. John Bradley.

At Hazlewood, co. Sligo, Ireland, Wm. Willoughby Cole, Earl of Enniſkillen, ſo created 1789. He was on a viſit at the time to his ſon-in-law, Owen Wynne, eſq. His Lordſhip had been attacked by the influenza, but was conſidered as recovered, and was in the act of putting-on his coat when he died.

At her houſe at St. Doulough's, near Dublin, Lady Catherine O'Toole, ſiſter to the Earl of Mountnorris; a lady of uncommonly faſcinating charms and manners.

22. Aged 70, Mrs. Tilbury, of Ely-place, relict of Mr. Thomas T. of Norwich.

Aged 33, Mr. Joſeph Foſter, of Lincoln, late of Cammeringham, farmer, &c.

Aged 71, Mrs. Anne Cranmer, of Jermyn-ſtreet, St. James's.

At Iſleworth, Middleſex, aged 69, Mrs. Anne Egerton, ſiſter of the late Dr. E. Biſhop of Durham.

23. In St. Martin's-lane, in his 76th year, Thomas Haig, eſq.

24. At the houſe of his friend, Dr. Cha. Hague, at Cambridge, of conſumption, aged 28, Mr. Anſelmo Robinſon Gilchriſt, artiſt.

After a few hours illneſs, aged 19, Miſs Allen, daughter of Mr. A. grazier, Whaploud drove, co. Lincoln, who alſo died on the 28th.

At Wincanton, co. Somerſet, in her 66th year, much and deſervedly lamented, the relict of Moulton Meſſiter, eſq.

25. After a few hours illneſs, at Ipſwich, where he was with his regiment, Edward Goate, eſq. of Brentely-hall, Suffolk, many years colonel of the Eaſt Suffolk militia.

26. In Bloomſbury-ſquare, aged 88, Dame Catherine Dukinfield, relict of Sir Samuel D. bart. She was in the full poſſeſſion of her faculties, having juſt executed the will of her ſiſter, the relict of Wm. Roffey, eſq. of Surbiton-houſe, Kingſton, who died two or three months ago.

At Stoke Newington, Tho. Richards, eſq.

At Stoke, near Goſport, aged 39, Richard Walmeſley, eſq. of Scholey, co. Lancaſter.

At Lydiard-Tregoze, near Wootton-Baſſet, the Hon. Mr. St. John, eldeſt ſon of Lord Viſcount Bolingbroke.

At Edinburgh, Arthur Forbes, eſq. of Culloden, in Scotland.

27. At

27. At Mr. Collins's, in Chandos-ſtreet, Covent-garden, after a few days illneſs, aged 78, Mrs. Tatterſall, relict of the Rev. James Tatterſall, rector of St. Paul's, Covent-garden, and Streatham, Surrey.

At Hampſtead, Thomas M'Guire, eſq. of Wimpole-ſtreet.

In the prime of life, Mr. Charles Leir, of Leonard-Stanley, co. Glouceſter, ſon of the Rev. Thomas L. of Litchcat. His death was occaſioned by a fall at the ſide of a water-wheel whilſt in motion, which deprived him of life almoſt inſtantaneouſly. Reſpected and beloved by thoſe who had the happineſs of his acquaintance, his loſs is deeply lamented.

Found dead, Mr. Harkneſs, a broker, near the Obelisk, St. George's fields. From the evidence adduced before the coroner's jury it appeared, that the deceaſed had, for ſome time paſt, been engaged in a building ſpeculation, which, ſince the commencement of hoſtilities, he conſidered as a ruinous one, and was, in conſequence, in a very low and deſponding ſtate. On the 26th he went with his attorney to a perſon whom he had ſome concerns with, and who is a priſoner for debt in the county-gaol; the reſult of the conference was ſuch as to create a ſtill greater degree of deſpondency. On the following morning he roſe about 5 o'clock, ſuppoſed to look after his workmen; and, on being miſſed when his wife roſe, ſhe made a diligent ſearch after him. On aſcending to the upper part of the premiſſes, ſhe found, in the corner of the loft, her huſband's coat, and, looking farther, his body, ſuſpended to the rafter, by a faſhline, which he had twiſted double. He had pulled off his neckcloth, his coat, and his ſhoes, and, with his waiſtcoat unbuttoned, launched himſelf into eternity. Coroner's verdict, Lunacy.—A verdict of Lunacy was alſo pronounced on the body of Mr. Berridge, a cabinet-maker, of St. George's row, St. George's fields, who hung himſelf on the 26th, at his own houſe, in conſequence of being charged with keeping a houſe of ill fame in that place, where a number of watchmen with lanterns had been ſtationed at ſeveral diſorderly houſes, and at his among the reſt.

28. At Exmouth, after a painful illneſs, the Rev. Richard Hole, rector of Farringdon and Inwardleigh, co. Devon; who united to the moſt amiable ſimplicity of manners, extenſive learning, an elegant taſte, the ſtricteſt integrity, and the moſt chearful, unaffected piety. His heart and his talents were equally unexceptionable; and the deep regret of his numerous friends bears the ampleſt teſtimony of their excellence. Mr. H. was the author of many valuable works. When the admiration of the poetry of Oſſian was general, and no heſitation reſpecting its early æra was entertained, he publiſhed a poetical tranſlation of Fingal, laboured with no common care, in lines ſcarcely leſs flowing and elegant than thoſe of Pope. The ſuſpicions of Mr. Macpherſon's conduct, in at leaſt the compilation, prevented, perhaps, that verſion from being ſo generally read and warmly admired as it deſerves; but the "Ode to Imagination," ſubjoined, claimed the moſt general and eager applauſe, as highly animated and poetical. Some years afterward he publiſhed a tranſlation of Homer's Hymn to Ceres, of which there is a rival, but a much inferior, verſion by Mr. Lucas. This poem, if not Homer's, is certainly of very high antiquity, and is tranſlated by Mr Hole with his uſual ſpirit and elegance (ſee our vol. LI. p. 352, LII. 234, 270). At no great diſtance the epic romance of Arthur followed (LIX. 734); of which the wildneſs approaches nearer the ſchool of Arioſto than of Homer, though no one was a more ardent admirer of the correcter and more ſublimed beauties of the antient Epicks than Mr. Hole. The poem itſelf diſplays a warm imagination, and the lines are leſs monotonous, the meaſure more varied in its pauſes, than thoſe of his former poetical works. The notes, though ſhort, are valuable, and diſplay a correct knowledge of the Northern mythology. When Mr. Polwhele projected his publication of the Devonſhire and Corniſh Poets, Mr. Hole could not be overlooked in his numerous applications; and ſome of the moſt highly-finiſhed poems in that collection are from his pen. We cannot enumerate each; but would particularly notice the Odes to Terror and to Melancholy, as little, if at all, inferior to thoſe of Gray, Maſon, or Akenſide. They ſeem, however, to have been the production of an earlier period. When the Literary Society at Exeter was formed, Mr. Hole was one of its firſt members; and his later exertions were chiefly communications to that inſtitution. To this ſociety he addreſſed the "Remarks on the Arabian Nights Entertainments, in which the Origin of Sinbad's Voyages, and other Oriental Fictions, is particularly conſidered," publiſhed ſeparately, 1797, 12mo (LXVII. 1047), in which he endeavours to ſhew that the marvelous events in thoſe voyages were believed in the Eaſt, and not ſo extravagantly incongruous, with what the obſervation of later travellers have ſupplied, as has been generally ſuppoſed. In the publiſhed volumes of Eſſays (ſee our vol. LXVI. p. 1026), though no names are affixed, an humourous poem on the origin of clubs, and the ironical vindications of the characters of Shylock and Iago, are attributed to his pen. The irony of the vindications is ſo well preſerved, that many attacks have been made on thoſe articles, on the ſuppoſition of their being ſerious, as Swift's advice to the Iriſh peaſantry, to eat

Hole

their children, was, at firſt, from the grave manner in which it was propoſed, miſtaken in the ſame way. Some other communications to that Society have been ſpoken of with applauſe; but we know not whether they are intended for publication in another volume of Eſſays, or in a ſeparate form, together with ſome other works which, we are informed, he has left. While we deplore the loſs of talents ſo varied, ſo pleaſing and extenſive, we muſt ſtill more regret, that, in him, his family have loſt a moſt excellent huſband and parent, Religion a moſt exemplary votary, and the world an example of a moſt amiable man. To the rectory of Faringdon he was preſented in 1792, on the reſignation of Mr. Maſſey, by the Biſhop of Exeter, and took a diſpenſation to hold the vicarage of Buckfaſtleigh, in the deanry of Plympton, with it, and afterward to the rectory of Inwardleigh, in the patronage of the Rev. Mr. Moore. He was a native of Exeter, and admitted of Exeter college, where he proceeded B. C. L. 1771.

At Firgrove, near Farnham, after a few days illneſs of an inflammatory ſore throat, the lady of Sir Nelſon Rycroft, bart.

Rev John Aſſley, of Thornage, Norfolk, brother of the late Sir Edw. A. bart. He was of Caius coll. Camb.; LL.B. 1759.

Aged 61, much regretted, Mr. Thomas Tindale, an eminent grazier, at Ewerby, near Sleaford, co. Lincoln.

At Louth, aged upwards of 80, Mr. Richard Sherwood.

Aged 65, Mr. Robert Painter, ſen. one of the common council of the corporation of Cambridge.

At Blackheath, the wife of Capt. Henry Farrington, of the royal artillery.

At Havre-de-Grace, Thomas Collow, eſq. merchant there, and formerly of the iſland of Tobago.

29. At Louth, aged 37, Mr. Rd. Oates.

At Lambeth, aged 68, Samuel Dell, eſq.

In Southampton-place, Capt. Samuel Rutherfoord, ſurviving his lady only 12 days.

30. At Deptford, of a conſumption, Mr. George Mitchell, attorney.

William Hagen, eſq. of Croom's-hill, Greenwich, Kent.

In Mark-lane, in child-birth with her 13th child, the wife of Mr. Tho. Fleming.

In a fit of coughing, a few hours after being delivered of a fine boy, the wife of Mr. Clare, plumber and glazier, Beminſter.

At Howden, the wife of John Whitaker, eſq. daughter of the late Henry Horner, eſq. of Hull.

At Paſſey, near Paris, Mr. Edw. Boyd, eldeſt ſon of Walter B. eſq.

31, Aged 74, the relict of Mr. John Johnſon, of Hull.

At Brighthelmſtone, Capt. Batchelor, late of the Suſſex militia.

The wife of Geo. Auſt, eſq. ſecretary and regiſtrar of Chelſea hoſpital.

At Hertford, Mr. James Dickens, near 30 years one of his Majeſty's meſſengers.

After a long illneſs, the lady of Sir John Gillman, bart. of Gillmanville, in Ireland, daughter of Sir Thomas Miller, bart. of Froyle, in Hampſhire.

At his houſe, Black Rock, near Dublin, Robert Jephſon, eſq. many years maſter of the horſe to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland, and a ſucceſsful dramatic writer. He was an officer in the Iriſh army, and formerly M.P. in that kingdom, and celebrated for his convivial powers and his felicity in ludicrous compoſition. He is ſaid to have contributed, during the adminiſtration of Marquis Townſhend, to a periodical publication, called "The Bachelor." His firſt dramatic piece, "Braganza," was acted for a ſeaſon with ſucceſs at Drury-lane, and printed in 1775; but the plot was thought to reſemble Venice Preſerved too nearly in ſome parts. "The Law of Lombardy," a tragedy, with a ſimilar relation to Much Ado about Nothing, was acted nine nights at Drury-lane, and then laid aſide, and printed in 1779. "The Count of Narbonne" was well received. He wrote alſo "The Campaign, or Love in the Eaſt Indies," an opera; "Julia, or the Italian Lover," a tragedy, in language and ſentiments often ſublime; "Two Strings to your Bow," a farce; and "The Conſpiracy." In 1794 he publiſhed "The Confeſſions of James Baptiſte Couteau, Citizen of France, written by himſelf, and tranſlated from the original French," two vols. 12mo; a ſevere ſatire of his own on the depravity of French manners, but very reprehenſible on many accounts. In the ſame year, "Roman Portraits," a poem, in heroic verſe, with hiſtorical remarks and illuſtrations, in one volume, 4to.

Lately, Rev. Copleſtone Radcliffe, M.A. of Exeter college, 1770, vicar of Tamerton-Foliot, Devon, and rector of Stoke-Clymſland, Cornwall, 1782 (the former in the gift of the Crown, the latter of the Duke of Cornwall), and elder brother of John R. eſq. one of the ſix clerks in the Court of Chancery.

At Burton-Bradſtock, Dorſet, in advanced age, the relict of Capt. Hanford, R.N.

At Sherborne, Mrs. Crouch, formerly of the Globe inn.

At Blandford, the relict of Mr. C. Waſſe, who died only ſeven days before.

At Dean's Court, Miſs E. Hanham, ſecond daughter of the Rev. Sir Jas. H. bart.

Aged 80, Mrs. Stillingfleet, mother of T. S. eſq. of Cranbourne.

At Mockerkin, in the pariſh of Loweſwater, co. Cumberland, in his 49th year, T. Harriſon, eſq. captain in the royal navy. He had diſtinguiſhed himſelf by his courage and conduct in Keppel's engagement off Breſt, July 27, 1778; under Lord Howe, June 1, 1794; and in the action

of

of Lord Bridport, off Port L'Orient, in which laſt his cloaths were ſet on fire by red-hot ball.

At Market-Drayton, co. Salop, aged 73, Mrs. Vernon, a lady of a truly pious, charitable, and religious character, having devoted her life and moſt of her property to the cauſe of Religion, by throwing open her doors to the diſſenting-miniſters, and ſharing her bounty among the poor, &c.

At Hodnet, Salop, Mr. E. Cartwright, of the Bear inn, agent to the Rev. R. Heber.

At Hereford, Mr G. Davies, printer. He had been employed on the Hereford Journal upwards of 25 years; and, during that period, ſuch was his indefatigable attention to buſineſs, that he was abſent from the office only two days.—Alſo, Mr. J. Nichols, attorney.—And, Mrs. E. Kemble, ſiſter of Mr. R. K. formerly manager of a company of comedians in that city.

At Taunton, Somerſet, in her 88th year, Jane Melhuiſh, widow of Thomas M. one of the people called Quakers. Her long and uſeful life was diſtinguiſhed by continued acts of kindneſs to her relations, friends, and the poor of all denominations, flowing from a benevolent heart, and a diſpoſition of uncommon chearfulneſs. Few, in the ſphere in which ſhe moved, ever more uniformly exhibited the domeſtic, the ſocial, and the Chriſtian virtues. She had ſurvived her huſband only 12 weeks; and was reſpectfully interred in the Friends' burying-ground near Taunton.

At Holt, co. Hants, Miſs Bludworth, a maiden lady, daughter of the late —— B. eſq. maſter of the horſe to the late Princeſs-dowager of Wales.

In her 77th year, the relict of the Rev. J. Greene, miniſter of St. George's, Tombland, Norwich. She has bequeathed 500l. in the 3 per cent. Conſols. to the Norfolk and Norwich hoſpital; 100l. to Bethel; 100l. to the charity-ſchools; 100l. to the Society for the Relief of Clergymen's Widows; and 50l. to the poor of the pariſh of St. George, Tombland.

At Piddington, co. Oxford, aged 73, the relict of the Rev. J. Cockerill, many years reſident-miniſter of that pariſh.

The wife of the Rev. J. Horſeman, rector of Soulcern, co. Oxford.

Rev. J. Taylor, M. A. vicar of Sparſholt, Berks.

At Box Moore, Herts, the relict of Samuel Mead, eſq one of the commiſſioners of the cuſtoms from 1742 to 1776.

At her ſeat, Mount Ararat, Richmond, Surrey, in her 78th year, univerſally eſteemed, and much regretted by her family, friends, and the whole neighbourhood, Mrs. M. Wray, widow of Daniel W. eſq. deputy teller of the Exchequer under Lord Hardwicke. She was ſiſter to the late Robert Darell, eſq. ſub-governor of the South ſea-houſe, who died ſome time ſince, in his 68th year, and whoſe character, as a Britiſh merchant, a gentleman, and a friend, needs no eulogium. Her ſiſter-in-law, Miſs M. Jeffreys, a maiden lady, died, at a very advanced age, a ſhort time ſince. The longevity of this family is not a little remarkable; the ſurviving part, Mrs. Jeffreys, widow of the late Dr. J. one of the canons-reſidentiary of St. Paul, and Edward Darell, eſq. one of the directors of the Bank of England, are both upwards of 70 years of age. By her death the Rev. Mr. Jeffreys obtains 500l. per annum, left to him by the late Daniel Wray, eſq. (who died in his 82d year), upon her deceaſe, beſides a very handſome fortune. Amongſt her numerous bequeſts, the town of Richmond, for its alms-houſes, is indebted to her munificence for 150l. Her taſte for the fine arts was no leſs extenſive than her huſband's, particularly in painting; her landſcapes, even at a very advanced period of her life, will bear the teſt of criticiſm, and are truly worthy the admiration of the connoiſſeur in that ſpecies of painting.

June .... Aged 40, Mr. Robert Smith, of Branſton, co. Lincoln, farmer.

Rev. Mr. Willey, of Willoughby, co. Leiceſter.

June 1. At Hammerſmith, William Can, eſq. in the commiſſion of the peace for the county of Middleſex.

2. In Welbeck ſtreet, Cavendiſh-ſquare, aged 73, Mrs. Catherine Trapaud, relict of the late Gen. Cyrus T. who died May 3, 1801 (LXXI. 483, 569), and aunt to the late Duke of Bridgewater; a lady deſervedly lamented, and eminently diſtinguiſhed for humanity, benevolence, and politeneſs. On her deceaſe, Francis Planſtow, eſq. of Devonſhire-ſtreet, Portland-place, and of Potter's-bar, South Mims, Middleſex, takes the name and arms of Trapaud.

3. At Walworth, Surrey, after a lingering illneſs, Mr. Rob Croft, of Fleet-ſtreet, many years tailor to the Prince of Wales.

At the houſe of his brother-in-law, Mr. Farley, at Clapham, Mr. John Palmer, draper, of Hitchin, Herts.

Aged 69, Mr. Jn. Holyoake, of Barbican.

In her 54th year, Mrs. N. Skidmore, wife of Mr. John S. of High Holborn, ironmonger to the Board of Ordnance.

In Cavendiſh-ſquare, in his 43d year, the Right Hon. and Rev. George Murray, D. D. lord biſhop of St. David's, and brother to the Duke of Athol. His death was occaſioned by coming down, on a damp, cold night, in a ſtate of perſpiration, from a committee in the Houſe of Lords, and waiting ſome time at the door for his carriage: he felt an immediate chill, which brought on a violent fever in a few hours, that carried him off in three days, leaving a widow and ten children. He had nearly effected his object, that of raiſing his biſhoprick to the immediate produce of 3500l.

3300l. per annum; and which ſee, in the courſe of 17 years, is expected to net 16,000l. a year.

Mrs. Copſon, wife of Thomas C. eſq. of Sutton-houſe, co. Leiceſter.

At Bath, the relict of Edward Greaves, eſq. of Calcheth, co. Lancaſter, daughter of Sir Darcy Lever, of Arkrington.

At Paiſley, aged 81, Mrs. Carliſle.

4. At Euſton-hall, Suffolk, in her 22d year, of a cold, which ſettled in the cheſt, Lady Caroline Fitzroy, ſixth daughter of the Duke of Grafton.

James Auſtin, eſq. of High Beech, Eſſex.

At Hackney, Miſs Rebello, eldeſt daughter of the late David Alves R. eſq.

At Haydon-bridge, in his 62d year, the Rev. Wm. Hull, M. A. maſter of the free ſchool there, and formerly fellow of St. John's college, Cambridge.

At Forglen, in Scotland, William Ogilvie, Lord Banff.

At the manſe of Falkirk, Mr. William Wilſon, eldeſt ſon of the Rev. Dr. James W. miniſter of that pariſh.

At Edinburgh, aged 22, Miſs Helen Hoſack, youngeſt daughter of the Rev. Alexander H. of Jura.

5. After a few hours illneſs, Mr. John Cavill, maſter of the Southampton Arms tea-gardens at Camden town.

At the Earl of Derby's, in Groſvenor-ſquare, after a ſhort illneſs, Mrs. Farren, mother of the Counteſs of Derby.

At Brompton, Miſs Curwen, eldeſt dau. of John Chriſtian C.

Aged 87, Mrs. Pocklington, a widow lady, of Newark, Notts.

Aged 90, Mr. Thomas Brown, farmer and grazier, of Swineſhead.

6. Aged 74, the widow of Mr. Robert Hodgſon, lighterman, of Hull.

In Kenſington-ſquare, after a lingering illneſs, in her 79th year, the widow of the Rev. Dr. Dalton, prebendary of Worceſter.

At her apartments near Kenſington, the Hon. Miſs Lambe, daughter of Lord Melbourne. The death of this amiable and accompliſhed young lady is ſuppoſed to have been occaſioned by a cold, which ſettled in the cheſt, ſimilar to the complaint of which Lady C. Fitzroy died, June 4.

At Stoke Newington, of a decline, Mrs. J. J. Wetherhead.

7. At Edinburgh, Major-general George Coningham, late of the Scots brigade.

At Bridgend, co. Glamorgan, aged 78, Mrs. Morgan, ſiſter of the late Dr. Price.

8. At his houſe on Stamford-hill, John Simpſon, eſq.

In her 23d year, Miſs Eliz. Williamſon, of Roll's-buildings, Fetter-lane.

Found dead in his barn, ſuppoſed to have expired in a fit, aged about 60, Mr. Thomas Carter, of Eagle, near Lincoln, farmer.

At his chambers in Fig-tree-court, Temple, John Mackenzie, eſq. of Arcan, co. Roſs, Scotland. He was the youngeſt ſon of Alexander M. eſq. of Lentron, deſcended from a very reſpectable and antient family, and poſſeſſed of conſiderable property in his native county. Having finiſhed his education at the Univerſity of Edinburgh, he was bred, firſt to the Scotch law, and afterwards to the Engliſh bar. Mr. M. was eminently diſtinguiſhed by excellent natural parts, improved by a learned and liberal education, by every amiable and endearing virtue, ſincerity, candour, honour, truth, the moſt active benevolence, the ſofteſt compaſſion, and by manners the moſt correct and engaging. His natural benevolence and warmth of heart, while they embraced all mankind, were peculiarly directed and fixed on his own countrymen, the Celtic race in Scotland. The ſame love of his country naturally drew his attention to every object that was or might be, connected with its improvement, and with its honour. Hence it was that he was induced, to the neglect of his own private intereſt, in 1778, to accept the office of ſecretary to the Highland Society of London, and that of ſecretary to the Britiſh Society for Fiſheries in 1785; in both which ſituations he acted gratuitouſly. To Mr. Mackenzie, as a gentleman qualified by his cultivated judgment and taſte, as well as by his thorough knowledge of all the peculiar and impreſſive idioms of the Celtic language, to enter with enthuſiaſm, and to feel, as he did, the beauty and the energy of Oſſian, the late Mr. Macpherſon entruſted the publication of the original Poems of that great Celtic Bard; on which work Mr. Mackenzie had entered, and in which he had made ſome progreſs. There are few men, and none perhaps in his ſtation, whoſe death will be more extenſively felt, and deeply lamented. His remains were interred at Kenſington on the 14th.

9. In Lower Groſvenor-ſtreet, the Right Rev. Henry Reginald Courtenay, D. D. lord biſhop of Exeter, ſon of Sir Wm. C. of Powderham, co. Devon, bart. brother to the firſt Viſcount Courtenay, and uncle to the preſent. He was educated at Chriſt-church, Oxford; M. A. 1766; D. C. L. 1774; chaplain to his Majeſty; rector of St. George's, Hanover-ſquare, 1774; and of Lee, in Kent, 1773; and prebendary of St. Andrew, in the cathedral of Rocheſter. He was advanced to the ſee of Exeter on the death of Bp. Buller, 1795; and married, 1774, Lady Elizabeth Howard, ſiſter to Thomas Earl of Effingham, by whom he had one ſon, William.

At the Wheatſheaf inn, near the Virginia water, in Windſor great park, aged 46, Joſeph Richardſon, eſq. M. P. for Newport, co. Cornwall, and one of the proprietors of Drury-lane theatre. He was ſuddenly taken ill the night before; medical aſſiſtance was ſoon procured, but in vain,

vain for he expired in the afternoon of the next day. Within the laſt three or four years he had ſuffered ſeveral ſevere ſhocks by the rupture of a blood-veſſel; but it was hoped that the natural vigour of his conſtitution would have triumphed. He originally came from Hexham, in Northumberland; and was entered at St. John's college, Cambridge, in 1774. Dr. Ferris, the preſent dean of Battle, and Dr. Pearce, now dean of Ely, were his tutors at the Univerſity. Under the ſuperintendance of thoſe two excellent ſcholars, Mr. R. acquired a ſound learning and a correct taſte. He poſſeſſed, indeed, an excellent underſtanding, and a ſort of intuitive knowledge of mankind. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf at college by the elegance, beauty, and vigour of his proſe and poetical compoſitions; a love of the Muſes very early in life took poſſeſſion of his mind, and often interfered with the laborious duties of his ſtudies. He entered himſelf a ſtudent of the Middle Temple in 1770, and was called to the bar in 1784. Literary purſuits and political connexions took up too much of his time to admit of his purſuing, with ſufficient diligence, the ſtudy of the law; otherwiſe, it is highly probable that he would have become a diſtinguiſhed ornament of the bar. The chief works in which he was publicly known to have taken a part were, "The Rolliad," and the "Probationary Odes," in the compoſition of which his talents were conſpicuous. The comedy of "The Fugitive" is highly creditable to his dramatic genius. The dialogue is peculiarly neat, ſpirited, elegant, and claſſical, and the whole manifeſts ſo much power of ſentiment, wit, and humour, that the publick muſt regret that he did not reſume his dramatic ſtudies. A firm friend to the Britiſh Conſtitution, he had the merit of perfect conſiſtency in his political conduct, and faithful attachment, but not ſlaviſh devotion, to his party. So happily was the ſuavity of his temper blended with the vigour of his underſtanding, that he was eſteemed by his adverſaries in political principles, as well as by a very large circle of private friends. He was brought into parliament by the Duke of Northumberland, in whoſe friendſhip he held a diſtinguiſhed place, and by whoſe loan of 2000l. (which the Duke has given up to his family) he was enabled to become proprietor of a fourth part of Drury-lane theatre. He has left an amiable widow and four charming daughters, to lament the loſs of an affectionate and enlightened protector. On the 13th his remains were depoſited in Egham churchyard, attended by Dr. Combe and Mr. Wilſon (his executors), Mr. Sheridan and Mr. John Taylor.

At her lodgings in Brompton, after a lingering and painful illneſs, the beautiful Miſs Courtney, ſiſter to Mrs. Drummond, of Boulton-row.

At Grantham, co. Lincoln, on his way to Scotland, Patrick Heron, eſq. of Heron.

10. At Bolton, co Lincoln, aged 81, Mrs. Lenox Cloſe.

At Cheliea, Wm. Lyndon, eſq. of Great Ryder-ſtreet, St. James's.

11. At Manchester, in her 21ſt year, after a few days illneſs, Miſs Clarke, daughter of Mr. W. C bookſeller; a young lady of the moſt amiable diſpoſition, and the greateſt ſweetneſs of manners.

12. At his houſe at Gatcomb park, co. Glouceſter, Edward Sheppard, eſq.

Sherland Swanſton, eſq. of Charterhouſe-ſquare, near Weſt Smithfield.

13. At his houſe in Catherine-place, Bath, aged 77, John Waters, eſq. formerly of Hungerford place, Berks.

At Hanger-hill, near Acton, S. Millar, eſq. late of St. James's-ſtreet.

Mr. Charles Hurliſtone, of Kentiſh-town.

14. In Manſell-ſtreet, Goodman's-fields, Mr. H. Tickell, brewer.

In a fit of apoplexy, the wife of Mr. Peter Cuffley, of Charles-ſquare.

15. In Queen-ſquare, Edw. Dickinſon, eſq. of Doſſhill-houſe, co. Warwick.

Far advanced in years, and very infirm, Mr. Burks, farmer, of Scafworth, near Bawtry, co. Lincoln. Going from home to Gainſborough, he fell from his horſe and expired inſtantly.

16. At Collyweſton, in his 65th year, Mr. Oſbourn, ſen.

In St. James's-place, Mrs. Hale, relict of Gen. Bernard H. and ſiſter of the late Rt. Hon. Richard Rigby.

17. Mr. Charlton, of the Strand.

At Shrub's-hill, near Egham, in her 89th year, the relict of George Challoner, eſq. of Staffordſhire.

At Aſhby-de-la-Zouch, co. Leiceſter, Miſs Anne Timms.

18. After a painful and lingering illneſs, Mr. Harper, of the Strand.

In Wimpole-ſtreet, aged 15, Miſs Emma Chaplin, ſecond dau. of Cha. C. eſq. M. P.

19. At Carſhalton, Surrey, in his 81ſt year, Mr. Wm. Curteis.

In Grafton-ſtreet, Fitzroy-ſquare, the wife of Capt. Hughes, commander of an Eaſt Indiaman.

On a viſit to her relation, Mr. Young, farmer, at Holwell, co. Herts, Mrs. Mary Fuller, young. dau. of the late Wm. F. eſq.

20. At Crouch End, Middleſex, aged 48, Mr. John William Voyel, merchant.

At Twickenham, much lamented, Edward Ironſide, eſq. eldeſt ſon of the late Alderman I. banker, of Lombard-ſtreet.

21. At Birmingham, the Rev. Radcliffe Scholefield, a Diſſenting-miniſter there.

22. The wife of Thomas Wilkinſon, eſq. of Binchester, co. Durham, daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Lyon.

In his 77th year, Matthew Hill, eſq. of Newman-ſtreet, Oxford-ſtreet.

EACH

EACH DAY'S PRICE OF STOCKS IN JUNE, 1803.

Days	Bank Stock.	3 per Ct Bs Red.	3 per Ct. Consols.	4 per Ct Consol.	5 per Ct Navy.	5 per C. 1797	Long Ann.	Short Ann.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	Exchq. Bills.	SouthS. Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Omnium.	Irish 5 per Ct	Imp. 3 per Ct.	Eng. Lott. Tickets.	English Prizes.
28	150	59⅛	59¼ 61	73⅝	95⅝	93⅛	17½	3⅛			1 a 2d.					14½			98½
29	Sunday																		
30																			
31																			
1	147½	57	59⅜	73⅛	93½	92¾	17⅜	3⅞	178½	par.	1 a 2						56½		98½
2	151	58¾	59⅜	74⅛		93	17¼		178	1 p.	1 a 2			58½					98½
3	151½	58	59½	74⅜		93½	17⅜	3⅝			par						56¾		99½
4																			
5	Sunday																		
6		57⅞	59⅞	72¾		93⅛	17¼	3¾		par.	par						56¼		99
7	151½	57⅝	59⅜	73¼		92⅞	17⅛			2 d.	1 a 2d								99
8	151½	57¾	59¼	73½		93⅜	17⅜	3¾			1 a 2								99
9	150½	57⅜	58⅞	74		93¼	17⅜				1 a 2								99
10	150½	58	59⅛	74		92½	17⅛				2 a 3								99
11		57⅜	59¼								2 a 3								99
12	Sunday																		
13	150	58⅛	60¼	73⅝		92⅞	16⅞		180	par.	1 a 2								99
14		57	58½	73½		92½	16⅝	3⅞		1 d.	1 a 3					84	55⅞		99
15	145	56⅛	57⅜	71⅞		91½	16⅝				2 a 3								99
16	146	55⅝	57⅜	72⅛		90½	16⅛				2 a 3						54⅝		99
17	147	57¼	58¼	72½		91½	16½			3 a 4d.	1 a 2					83½	55		99
18		56¼	57¼	72½		91⅝	16½	3⅝			1 a 2					82¼	52¼		99
19	Sunday																		
20	145	56⅛	57⅛	72⅛		91¼	16½	3¾			1 a 2						55		99
21	146	56⅞	57⅛	72⅝		91½	16⅝			par. 1d.	1 a 2				2⅜d	82⅝	55		99
22		56⅝	57⅜	72½		92	16½	3⅝			1 a 3				2⅛ a 2¼		54⅞		99
23	145¾	56¼	57¼	72⅝		91⅜	16½	3⅜		par. 2d.	2 a 3				2⅛ a 3	82¼	55⅛		99
24																			
25	145⅞	55⅞	57⅝	72⅛		91⅛	16¼			2	2				3¼	82⅛	55		99
26	Sunday																		
27	145½	55⅞	57⅝	71¾		91	16¼								3½	82¼	55⅛		99

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